

TIME

THE LAST EXECUTION

Why the era of
capital punishment
is ending

BY DAVID VON DREHLE



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Photograph by Lucinda Devlin, from her book *The Omega Suites*



A robot designed in the shape of a human at the Florida Institute for Human and Machine Cognition in Pensacola, Fla. Photograph by Marco Grob for TIME

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Author Judy Blume

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TO BETTER A
SINGLE LIFE
SOMETIMES IT TAKES
200 MILLION
OTHERS



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Conversation

What You Said About ...



THE DEATH OF SUMMER

VACATION Our June 1 cover story by Jack Dickey prompted readers to share their own ideas about why fewer Americans are taking time off.

Steven Gordon of San Antonio blamed a “corporate culture” that “**cringes at the slightest hint of any of their staff even taking one minute or second for personal relaxation and personal pleasure.**” Avery Gaskins of Morgantown, W.Va., was more specific: “Who killed summer vacations? The Koch brothers and their ilk.” Others stressed the importance of work holidays, arguing that summer vacations benefit both the employee and the employer. As Becky Kirby of Ravenna, Ohio, put it, “You cannot afford not to take a vacation.”

AMERICA VS. THE WORLD TIME columnist Ian Bremmer isn't the only one who thinks that the U.S. can help resolve issues abroad by fixing problems at home first (“What Does America Stand For?”). “**How many young lives and American dollars were lost that could have instead been part of the building of a greater America?**” asked Linda Maley of Phoenix. But addressing issues on the home front may be only “half of the equation,” said Craig McMicken of Florence, Ore. “The other half is to send Americans abroad to help build stable societies. Such as the Peace Corps.” At the end of the day, wrote Willie Dickerson of Snohomish, Wash., responsibility for change lies with citizens: “This all starts with the people asking their government for it with voices and votes.”



NOW ON TIME.COM Thunderstorms starting on May 23 caused massive flash floods in Texas and Oklahoma, killing at least 19 people and inundating thousands of homes and facilities, including the Walmart parking lot in San Marcos, Texas (above). “People need to understand the power of this water,” said Texas Governor Greg Abbott. “It can wipe you away very quickly.” For more coverage of the floods and their aftermath, visit time.com/us.

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NOW ON TIME.COM

As part of our ongoing “Should I Eat This?” series, TIME's Mandy Oaklander is polling nutrition experts on the benefits of popular beverages. Find these stories and more at time.com/eat.

SMOOTHIES

Experts approve, as long as they're not packed with sugar

COCONUT WATER

Experts disapprove; it's pricey and low in nutrients

RED WINE

Experts approve; it's high in antioxidants

SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

In World (June 1), we misstated a cost estimate for building the Amazonian Tall Tower Observatory. It is \$9 million. In 10 Questions in the same issue, we misidentified soccer player Servando Carrasco's team. It is Sporting Kansas City.

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UN Women is the UN organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. Photo by Celeste Sloman

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Briefing

'I acted inexcusably.'

JOSH DUGGAR, star of the reality-TV series *19 Kids and Counting*, after allegations that he molested underage girls when he was a teenager



85%

The percentage increase in egg prices in some parts of the U.S.; an avian flu outbreak has required culling at least 38.9 million birds

Uber

The ride-hailing app is cutting deals for cars to pick up customers at airports



GOOD WEEK
BAD WEEK



Uber

It's the subject of lawsuits that describe it as callous toward the disabled

'In the privacy of the ballot box, the people made a public statement.'

ENDA KENNY, Prime Minister of Ireland, reacting to the referendum that approved same-sex marriage with 62% support, making Ireland the first country to do so by popular vote



'If you see rising water or water in the road ahead of you, turn around, don't drown.'

ANNISE PARKER, Houston mayor, warning residents to exercise caution amid unprecedented flooding in the region, which has left at least 19 people dead

'The Iraqi forces just showed no will to fight.'

ASHTON CARTER, U.S. Defense Secretary, declaring that ISIS's capture of Ramadi exposed glaring weaknesses in the Iraqi army; it was the Obama Administration's harshest critique to date

105

Number of selfies Dwayne "The Rock" Johnson took in under three minutes, setting a new Guinness World Record



'It's not for me.'

POPE FRANCIS, revealing that he hasn't watched television since July 15, 1990







Briefing

LightBox

Southeast Asia's Refugee Crisis

Children rest at a refugee camp in Langsa, Indonesia, on May 20. They were among the 25,000-plus Rohingya Muslim migrants who have fled reported persecution in Burma and Bangladesh this year by crossing the Indian Ocean in search of refugee status in Indonesia and Malaysia.

**Photograph by
James Nachtwey for TIME**

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World

China's Sea Change

By Ian Bremmer

Washington recently began launching surveillance flights over China's activities in the South China Sea. The move shows that Beijing's aggressiveness—building artificial islands and airstrips in the sea—has finally caught Washington's attention. But it's also a sign that China is ready to expand its geopolitical influence—and the U.S. will be hard pressed to stop it.

A hotly contested zone through which roughly a third of the world's shipping passes each year, the South China Sea is populated by dozens of islands, many of them uninhabited and a few that are no more than a collection of rocks. But those islands are the object of much contention by their neighboring

countries, both for defense purposes and for the significant oil and gas reserves believed to lie underneath them. For a country as energy thirsty as China, the payoff of controlling the South China Sea could be big. For countries that feel threatened by China—and nearly every other nation that borders the sea does—the potential for a buffer zone is just as attractive.

Despite the military posturing, neither Washington nor Beijing wants a real military conflict. Both countries' strategic interests are aligned toward keeping the relative peace in the region. Neither wants their extensive trade and economic relations damaged by conflict.

That's why the American escalation so far has been appropriate. Washington is making it clear that it isn't taking sides in territorial disputes. The U.S. wants to preserve

freedom of navigation, ensure the free flow of commerce and uphold international law—all while skirting direct military confrontation with China. While the U.S. has made it clear to China that it will intervene in an East China Sea conflict if necessary—where it is treaty-bound to come to Japan's aid—Washington has made no similar pledges to its partners in the South China Sea, like the Philippines. China has not missed the hesitation. On May 26 Beijing released a strategy paper outlining its intention to increase “open seas protection,” which means the Chinese navy will expand its limited offshore operations, while the air force will shift from a defensive stance to both defense and offense.

In the short term China will likely complete its current reef-reclamation projects but won't expand into new territory. Both Beijing and Washington save face while keeping the status quo essentially intact. The long term is another story. So long as the South China Sea remains in dispute, the risk of confrontation will grow. If China becomes stronger, it will grow confident enough to test the resolve of its neighbors and the U.S. If China becomes weaker, it will look to territorial conflicts as a way to rally public support. Either way, America's next President will find a major challenge in the warm waters of the South China Sea.

Foreign-affairs columnist Bremmer is the president of Eurasia Group, a political-risk consultancy

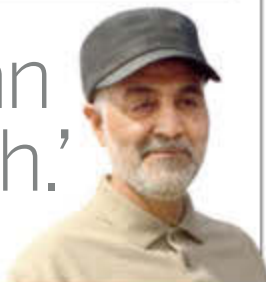


Satellite images show significant construction at Mischief Reef in the South China Sea

IRAN

‘Obama has not done a damn thing so far to confront Daesh.’

MAJOR GENERAL QASEM SOLEIMANI, commander of Iran's elite Quds Force, addressing members of his country's armed forces in Iran on May 24; Soleimani, referring to ISIS by its Arabic acronym, Daesh, said only Iran was committed to reversing the extremist group's recent advances in Iraq



DATA

THE WORLD'S MOST HACKED

Cyberattacks are getting more frequent and costly, according to a Ponemon Institute study of 11 nations. Here's a sampling of how many records are hacked on average in each data breach:



29,199
United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia



28,070
U.S.



22,902
Brazil



21,695
U.K.



19,214
Japan

Icon = 2,000 documents



Starved Earth

INDIA A farmer sits on his parched land in the village of Gauribidanur in India's southern Karnataka state on May 26, as a brutal heat wave continued to blister the country, claiming at least 1,100 lives and causing roads to melt in New Delhi. Pre-monsoon showers were forecast to soon provide relief to the south, where temperatures in some areas neared 122°F (50°C), but rain may not reach northern India for several weeks. *Photograph by Jagadeesh Nv—EPA*

THE EXPLAINER

Where Gay Marriage Might Become Legal Next

On May 22, Ireland became the 19th country to legalize same-sex marriage nationwide and the first to do so by popular vote. The wide margin of approval, with some 62% voting yes, was all the more striking in a predominantly Catholic nation where homosexuality was illegal until 1993. Here are other countries poised to follow suit:

Australia

Labor Party opposition leaders were inspired by the Irish vote to introduce a bill in coming weeks to remove any impediments to same-sex marriage.

Germany

Opposition parties are pushing the ruling center-right alliance for an open vote to expand the country's civil partnership law passed in 2001.

Italy

The Democratic Party of Prime Minister Matteo Renzi wants to pass a civil-unions law this summer, as a post-Ireland poll showed 51% now in favor of gay marriage.

U.S.

The Supreme Court will decide if gay-marriage bans are unconstitutional by July, following its 2013 decision to overturn the Defense of Marriage Act.



SAUDI ARABIA

88

Number of executions carried out in Saudi Arabia so far this year, already surpassing the total number in 2014; Amnesty International called the increase under Saudi's new King Salman a "macabre spike"

Trending In



DISASTER

A volcano in the Galápagos Islands erupted for the first time in 33 years, threatening the unique ecosystem that inspired Charles Darwin's theory of evolution. The island is home to the world's only colony of pink iguanas; officials said they were not in immediate danger.



PROTESTS

A new wave of demonstrations across Australia is planned for June after the government of Western Australia moved to close remote Aboriginal settlements, saying it could no longer afford to subsidize communities plagued by social problems such as alcohol and drug abuse.

CONTROVERSY

A radio station in Denmark was heavily criticized by animal-rights groups after a DJ beat a baby rabbit to death with a bicycle pump live on air on May 25. Radio 24syv said the stunt was intended to "expose the vast hypocrisy surrounding our relationship with animals."



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Power player Blatter, who has run FIFA since 1998, could lose his grip on the group

Red Card U.S. prosecutors take on soccer corruption, roiling the world's most popular sport

BY SEAN GREGORY

DESPITE THE BEST ATTEMPTS of FIFA, the global governing body of soccer, to conduct its business without any real accountability, it has long been an open secret that the world's most popular sport is also its most corrupt. On May 27, the U.S. government charged 14 people, including nine current or former FIFA officials, with money laundering, racketeering and wire fraud. The investigation became public in dramatic fashion as Swiss police escorted suspects from the five-star Zurich hotel where FIFA brass had gathered to coronate the organization's president, Sepp Blatter, with another term.

Switzerland's attorney general also announced that police had raided FIFA's headquarters to seize evidence connected to possible corruption surrounding its controversial decision

in December 2010 to award the 2018 World Cup to Russia and the 2022 World Cup to Qatar. "For years, people have been waiting for somebody big to take on FIFA," says Laurent Dubois, a Duke University history professor who has written a book on World Cup politics. "I just never thought that day would actually happen."

Will these charges actually transform FIFA? A FIFA spokesman claimed on May 27 that "we are very happy about what is happening right now." The party line is that FIFA is happy to rid itself of bad elements. And Blatter himself was not charged.

As far as public opinion goes, though, Blatter's escape is a mere technicality. Since he was elected president in 1998, Blatter has played big-league pork politics, using FIFA's substantial war chest to dole out

funds to officials of tiny soccer federations, who sometimes keep the money. In November, Nepal's top soccer official temporarily stepped down after he was accused of stealing more than \$5 million. These grants buy loyalty: in FIFA elections, the votes of Nepal and Montserrat count just as much as those of the U.S. and Brazil.

UEFA, the governing body of European soccer, has called for a postponement of the scheduled May 29 election. But no matter who wins, Blatter or rival Prince Ali Bin Hussein of Jordan, FIFA will face additional pressure to reform—and potentially more scandals. "Let me be clear," said Kelly Currie, acting U.S. attorney for the Eastern District of New York, in a statement. "This is not the final chapter of our investigation." The world's favorite sport just got a big black eye.

A World Cup Crisis in Qatar

While high-profile arrests spotlight alleged corruption in FIFA, preparations for the 2022 World Cup in Qatar continue despite lingering controversies:

WORKER DEATHS

Extreme heat and shabby working conditions have taken their toll on the migrant laborers who are building Qatar's new soccer stadiums. A 2014 report said at least 1,200 workers from India and Nepal had died so far during World Cup preparations.

TIMING

Because of Qatar's desert climate—temperatures regularly hit triple digits in the summer—FIFA has been forced to move the World Cup to cooler December. The switch means the event will disrupt the seasons of the top European pro leagues.

BRIBERY

Corruption allegations have dogged the 2022 tournament from the start: last year, a former FIFA ethics committee member said a top official had asked the Australian-bid team for a kickback. Swiss authorities have launched an investigation into both the 2018 and 2022 bids.



World Cup trophy

Nation

Grand Old Pandemonium

A giant 2016 Republican field is upsetting plans of party elders

BY ZEKE J. MILLER

FOUR SITTING SENATORS, FOUR governors, four former governors, a legendary neurosurgeon, a trailblazing CEO—and that's just the beginning of the list. There are so many Republicans running for President that party chairman Reince Priebus can't even keep track. "We're going to have 15, 18—who knows how many people are running," he mused May 21 at a Republican cattle call in Oklahoma, where no fewer than 10 took the stage.

It is an embarrassment of riches, with more raw political talent with bigger bankrolls than either party has seen in one political cycle. But many inside the party fear that the crowded field could also be a liability, spoiling delicate plans to make the nomination process quicker and less tumultuous.

Despite a series of technical fixes, most observers now expect the 2016 nomination fight to be more competitive and go on longer than Mitt Romney's 2012 battle. Some even see a greater than usual chance—though still small—for an extended mess ending in a brokered convention in Cleveland. And then there is the problem of figuring out how to take an accurate poll or produce a watchable debate with more candidates than can fit in on a stage. Here is a look at the four ways the GOP's candidate overpopulation will make 2016 unlike any nomination battle America has seen before.

CROWDED DEBATE

On television's *The Bachelor*, 25 bachelorettes gather to compete for a rose, but Fox News, the host of the first debate on Aug. 6, has capped its stage at 10 podiums. CNN will follow suit with the same limit. That means at least a third of the field is unlikely to make the cut—which will be decided by averaging the five most recent national polls.

It's a method that will reward candidates with high name identification and incentivize people to appear on Fox News. But some question its fairness. National polls, especially a year out, rarely predict the outcome, and pollsters complain that current sample methods can't get a read on candidates who poll under the margin of error. "You can't use polls to make very fine distinctions among candidates, such as who is in 10th place vs. 11th place," explains George Washington University professor John Sides. At the CNN debate in September, those who don't make the stage will appear at a separate forum. "Second-tier" never stung so bad.

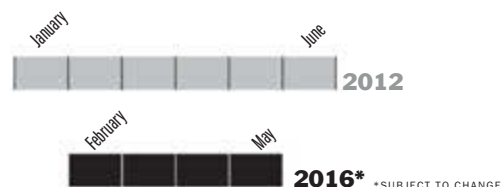
Advantage: Candidates with Sean Hannity's cell-phone number

COMPRESSED CALENDAR

After Mitt Romney emerged hobbled from the primaries, Republican officials shortened the primary calendar, making fixes that were meant to reward early momentum and cut short friendly fire. But the new rules, in a stronger field, will also allow more candidates to pick up delegates quicker, kickstarting a delegate race that could possibly go all the way to the convention. "The bad news is, this campaign is likely to go on longer than we've seen in a long time," says Steve Duprey, the New Hampshire national committeeman who helped shepherd the changes through.

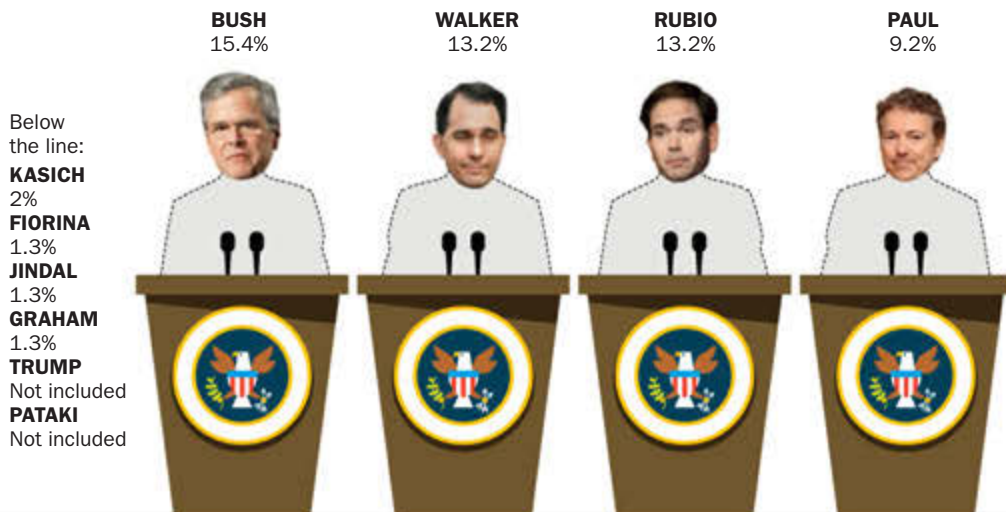
Four to six candidates are expected to emerge as a top tier from the four early states of Iowa, New Hampshire, Nevada and South Carolina. The next set of states, many of which will award delegates to multiple candidates, could further the confusion. On March 1, for instance, more than 600 delegates are set to be awarded, taking off the table a major chunk of the roughly 1,235 delegates needed to secure the nomination outright. "Lots of people will be able to claim victory that day," said one top adviser to a Republican candidate.

Advantage: Dark horses with devoted followers



Top 10 GOP Candidates in Current National Polls

SOURCE: REALCLEARPOLITICS POLLING AVERAGE



NEW MONEY RULES

When candidates played by the old rules, donations were well below \$3,000 per individual donor, forcing candidates to hustle from lots of people to fund a campaign. Now candidates have a greater understanding of super PACs, which can take unlimited funds and are being used for more than just TV ads. A billionaire or two can go a long way.

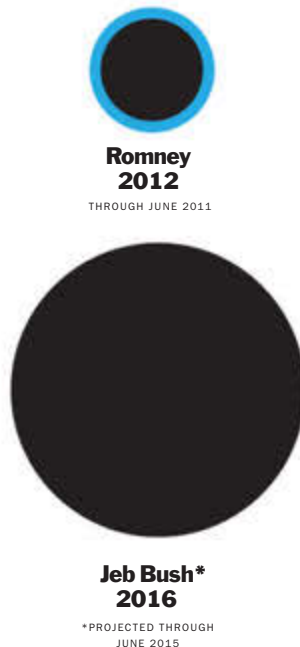
Consider the case of Jeb Bush. He hasn't yet formally launched a campaign, while his super PAC is expected to report as much as \$100 million in fundraising this summer. By comparison, at the same point in 2011, the richest candidate, Romney, had raised only \$18 million in limited donations, while his super PAC brought in an additional \$12 million.

But the new money rules could ultimately hurt front runners like Bush. That's because in the past, candidates had to bow out after losing early states when the money dried up. Now several candidates could have millions in the bank, regardless of what Iowa and New Hampshire decide.

Advantage: Early-state losers with wealthy friends

FUNDING SOURCES

■ CAMPAIGN FUNDS
■ SUPER PAC



STAFF CRUNCH

Too many candidates has also created a supply-and-demand problem that makes even free-market politicians queasy.

Bidding wars have erupted in early primary states as candidates fight over the few people with networks and expertise to turn out votes. Rumors have swirled that some key operatives could make as much as \$35,000 a month, along with bloated titles and other promised chits, like access to the candidate. Outside groups, the super PACs and the nominally apolitical groups such as Americans for Prosperity and the League of Conservation Voters are also building new, often supersize teams.

"With the potential for 19 candidates, anyone who has a hint of a résumé gets to be a political director or a state director," said an established political adviser who has four presidential campaigns on her own résumé. She, however, is sitting this campaign out despite repeated phone calls

from presidential hopefuls and their staffs. "Their pitch was, 'Whatever you want,'" she said.

It is enough to make a campaign get on its knees and beg. Literally. Such was the scene in early May at Rocket Man, a dueling-pianos joint in Columbia, S.C. Tim Miller, a top aide in former Florida governor Jeb Bush's campaign-in-waiting, dropped to one knee and asked a respected South Carolina operative to reconsider her decision to join rival Mike Huckabee's team.

Hope Walker, who most recently was the state director for the South Carolina GOP, told her suitor that she was sticking with Huckabee and there was no need for Bush to phone her. Miller shook his head, rose up and moved on to his next potential hire at the other end of the bar. Miller is still wooing that operative. Advantage: Political hacks who want vacation homes

—WITH REPORTING BY PHILIP ELLIOTT

HUCKABEE
8.6%

CRUZ
8.6%

CARSON
7.8%

CHRISTIE
5.4%

PERRY
2.4%

SANTORUM
2.3%



Spotlight

Land lord Malone is the largest landowner in the U.S., with the equivalent of about three times the area of Rhode Island



John Malone Merger mastermind

The legendary mogul and chairman of Liberty Broadband is helping orchestrate a \$56 billion merger of Time Warner Cable and Charter Communications. (Liberty owns the largest stake in Charter.) If regulators approve the deal, the new company will serve 24 million customers, making it a close second in size to Comcast.

► CLAIMS TO FAME

The former Bell Labs researcher became the CEO of a struggling cable operator called TCI in 1973 at 32. By the '80s, TCI had become the largest pay-TV operator in the U.S., wiring millions of Americans' homes for cable for the first time. Malone sold the company to AT&T for \$55 billion in 1999 and then, as chairman of Liberty Media, made investments in businesses ranging from Sirius XM to the Atlanta Braves.

► CURRENT CHALLENGES

The cable industry Malone helped build is losing subscribers to tech firms like Netflix and Amazon, which let customers stream TV shows over the web. Costs are also on the rise as networks charge cable operators higher fees to carry their content.

► BIGGEST CHAMPIONS

Charter CEO Tom Rutledge and Time Warner Cable CEO Rob Marcus. Rutledge, who has been a vocal proponent of consolidation as a way to protect the cable industry's future, would remain the head of the newly expanded Charter. Marcus, who has been trying to sell Time Warner Cable since he became CEO last year, could receive more than \$85 million in additional pay if he steps down.

► BIGGEST OBSTACLE

The Federal Communications Commission, which forced Comcast to scuttle its

own plans for a merger with Time Warner Cable in April.

► CAN HE DO IT?

Yes. Malone's merger has a better shot than Comcast's because a combined Charter and Time Warner Cable still wouldn't control a majority of the broadband market. —VICTOR LUCKERSON

VITAL STATS

74

Malone's age

2.2 M

Acres of land Malone owns

\$56 B

Amount Charter would pay for TWC

\$8.6 B

Malone's net worth

T Parents

How **washing dishes** by hand may **lower allergies**, a new way for kids to watch internet videos safely and the **monstrosity** that is **crowdfunding kids' birthday parties...**

EVERYTHING A PARENT NEEDS TO KNOW

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TIME

Economy

Checkup Economist Martin Feldstein on the state of the recovery

THE U.S. ECONOMY IS AT A CRITICAL juncture. The Federal Reserve's very easy monetary policy during the past few years has been the root of both good and ill: reduced unemployment on the one hand and increased financial risks on the other. The danger now is that the inevitable rise in interest rates over the next few years could cause substantial losses to banks and investors that, in turn, could weaken the economy's overall performance and lead to another economic downturn.

The Federal Reserve's unconventional monetary policy during the past five years—the combination of massive

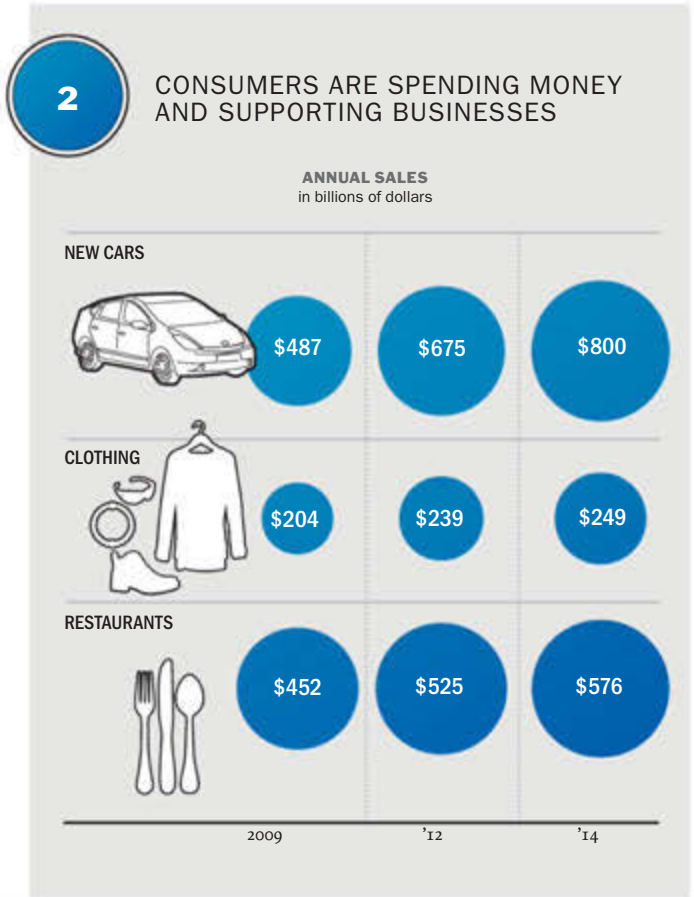
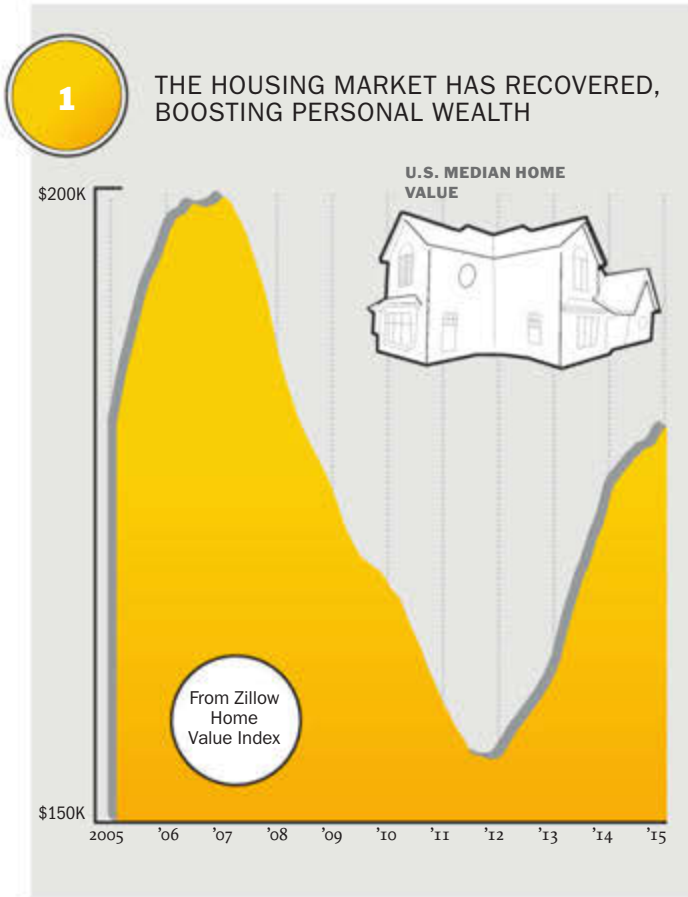
purchases of long-term bonds and its promise to keep short-term rates very low for a very long time—caused a sharp rise in the stock market and in the prices of owner-occupied homes. Together these raised household net worth by some \$10 trillion in 2013. This large increase in wealth caused households to raise their spending and businesses to invest in new capacity. That increase in spending raised employment by enough to drive the unemployment rate down to just 5.4%. But the very easy monetary policy has also left us with dangerously low interest rates and overvalued assets.

With the overall unemployment rate down to 5.4% and the rate among college graduates at only 2.7%, there is little or no slack left in labor markets. As a result, labor costs are now rising at a faster rate. Compensation per hour in the nonfarm business sector rose at a 3.1% rate in the

first quarter of this year, up from 2.5% in 2014 and 1.1% in 2013.

Rising labor costs usually lead to a higher rate of price inflation. This time inflation has temporarily been kept in check by the decline over the past year in the prices of gasoline and other forms of energy and by the rising dollar's impact on the cost of imported goods. But those offsetting forces are shifting into reverse. With oil prices recently up from their lows and the dollar no longer rising, inflation will be heading higher in the year ahead.

Although there have recently been some mixed signals about the strength of demand, the economy will remain on a solid growth path for the coming year unless it is upset by events in the financial markets. Real inflation-adjusted GDP grew at more than 4% in the second half of 2013, driven by the rise of household



wealth. Bad weather weakened the economy in the first quarter of 2014, but after that consumer spending and business investment together continued to rise at an annual rate of more than 4%.

The first quarter of the current year was again very weak because of terrible weather and other temporary forces. But those things are behind us, and the economy is recovering. Since households' real after-tax incomes have increased at an annual rate of 4.5% in the most recent six months and employment prospects are strong, consumer spending is now likely to pick up. A rapid increase in housing starts—up more than 9% in April from a year earlier—will reinforce the stronger ordinary consumer spending. Because output can no longer be increased by significant reductions in unemployment, the potential pace of future GDP growth is likely to be limited to about 3%.

For the longer term, the economy faces a serious issue of preventing the projected explosion of the national debt. The ratio of the national debt to GDP has doubled in the past decade, from roughly 35% to about 75%. It is projected to start rising again in the near future, heading to 100% of GDP and higher unless legislative action is taken.

It is impossible to avoid the growth of the government debt by limiting increases in government spending on defense or on the budget items that are labeled as “nondefense discretionary,” i.e., federal-government domestic spending other than Social Security and Medicare. The defense budget is already projected to decline by 2025 to only 2.6% of GDP, the lowest level in the past half-century. Similarly, the nondefense discretionary outlays are already projected to decline by 2025 to only 2.5%

of GDP, also the lowest level in the past half-century.

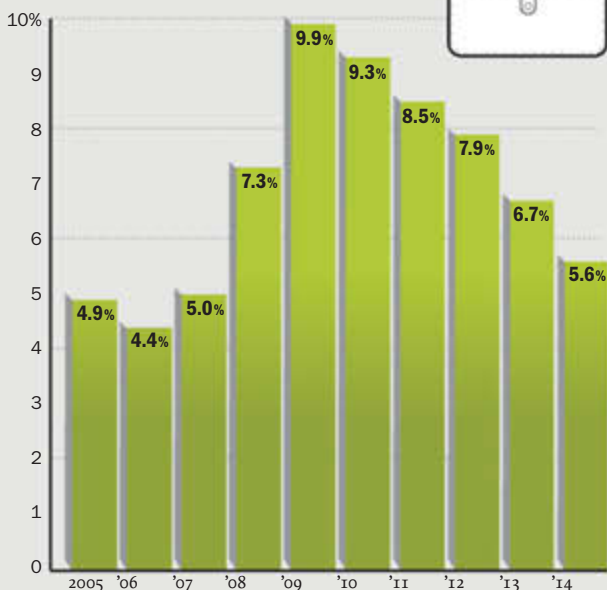
Fortunately, the growth of the debt can be limited and the ratio of debt to GDP can be pushed back to earlier levels without cutting outlays for Social Security and Medicare and without raising tax rates. The key is to slow the growth of those outlays and to limit the spending that is built into the tax code by a wide range of tax subsidies to individuals and businesses. This should be the task of the current Congress and the current President, but I think it will have to wait until after the election in 2016. That, together with tax reforms designed to stimulate faster growth, should be the legislative priority in 2017.

Feldstein, the George F. Baker Professor of Economics at Harvard University, was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Reagan Administration

3

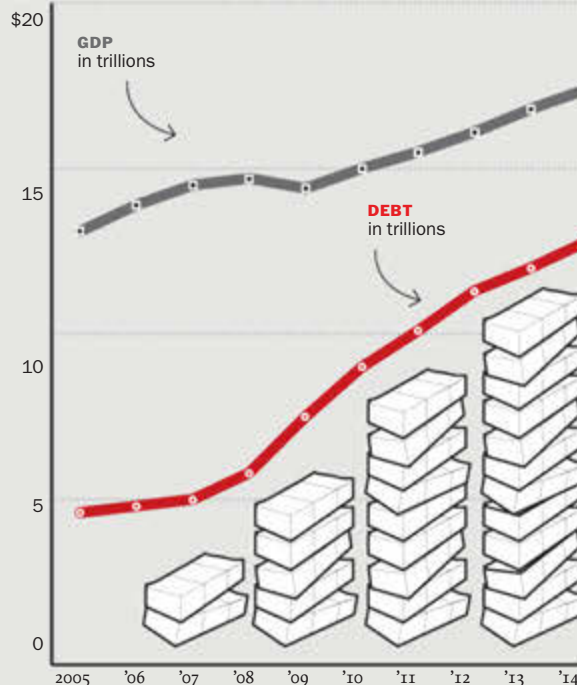
BUSINESSES HAVE ADDED WORKERS, REDUCING SLACK IN THE LABOR MARKET

UNEMPLOYMENT

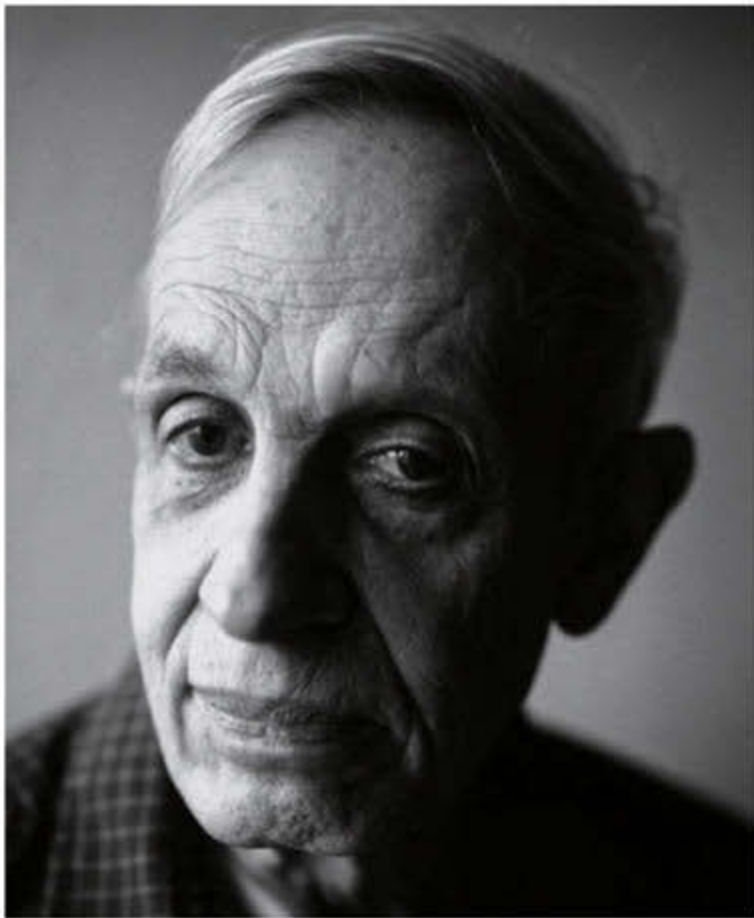


4

BUT THE NATIONAL DEBT CONTINUES TO GROW



Milestones



Nash, a groundbreaking mathematician, died May 23 at 86

DIED

John Nash A beautiful mind

By Ron Howard

From the moment I heard about John Nash and his wife Alicia's fatal car crash, I immediately flashed to the first day I met them. I was surprised by John's enduring passion for his subject. He was willing to explain the concepts behind his Nobel Prize-winning work to this math simpleton.

That day I began to see John as an artist. Sylvain Cappell from New York University explained John to me in another, very lyrical way. He posited that there are three types of geniuses pushing the boundaries of knowledge. One is the scientist mining the edges, finding nuggets, polishing them into proofs with little concern for their application. They toss them over their shoulders to the next group of innovators, who take the breakthroughs and find ways to use them. John, Cappell said, belonged to a third group: paratroopers dropped behind the lines into the darkness, with orders to fight their way back into the light. In John's case, none of that would have been possible without Alicia, who shared with him a love tested by the hellish adversity that is acute mental illness. It is by that remarkable relationship that I will always remember them above all.

Howard won the Oscar for Best Director for the John Nash biopic A Beautiful Mind

STRUCK

Between the Department of Justice and the city of **Cleveland**, an agreement to follow some of the strictest rules in the country for police use of force. The settlement came after a DOJ probe found a pattern of excessive force by Cleveland cops.

ANNOUNCED

By **Taco Bell** and **Pizza Hut**, that the fast-food chains will discontinue the use of artificial flavors and colors, including Yellow No. 6 and Blue No. 1, in favor of natural options. The move follows similar ones by McDonald's and other fast-food chains.

DIED

John Murphy, 88, nine-term Congressman from Staten Island, N.Y., and one of seven members of Congress caught accepting payoffs as part of the FBI's Abscam sting operation in the late 1970s.

PROMOTED

Jonathan Ive, designer largely responsible for the look of the iPhone and iPad, to the newly created position of Apple's chief design officer.

SENTENCED

Ehud Olmert, former Israeli Prime Minister, to eight months in prison for fraud and unlawfully accepting money from an American businessman.

SIGNED

Michael Sam, the first openly gay football player to be drafted by an NFL team, by the Montreal Alouettes, a Canadian Football League team.

DIED

Anne Meara Comedic actor

By Leah Remini

My first impression of Anne Meara was that she was gracious. Sometimes in this business, when you come across a comedy legend, they come off as jaded. But not Anne. She was funny, quick-witted and immediately disarming. And she had balls.

But more than anything, Anne was loving. On set, she didn't act like part of this great comedy team with her husband Jerry Stiller. She was just Anne, Jerry's wife, always making sure that he had eaten or that his pants weren't too high.

Anne knew her stuff. She was a professional who showed up ready to work, always prepared and always on time. Not everybody can make people laugh for as long as she did. But she was one of those rare people who can move you.

She went through her career in this business by just being herself. She didn't change anything. She just relied on her talent.

She was a broad when broads were broads, full of chutzpah, the kind of person that doesn't come around often.

We've lost a legend in comedy. Thank you, Anne, for paving the way.

Remini worked with Meara on the TV show The King of Queens



Meara died May 23 at 85

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SOCIETY

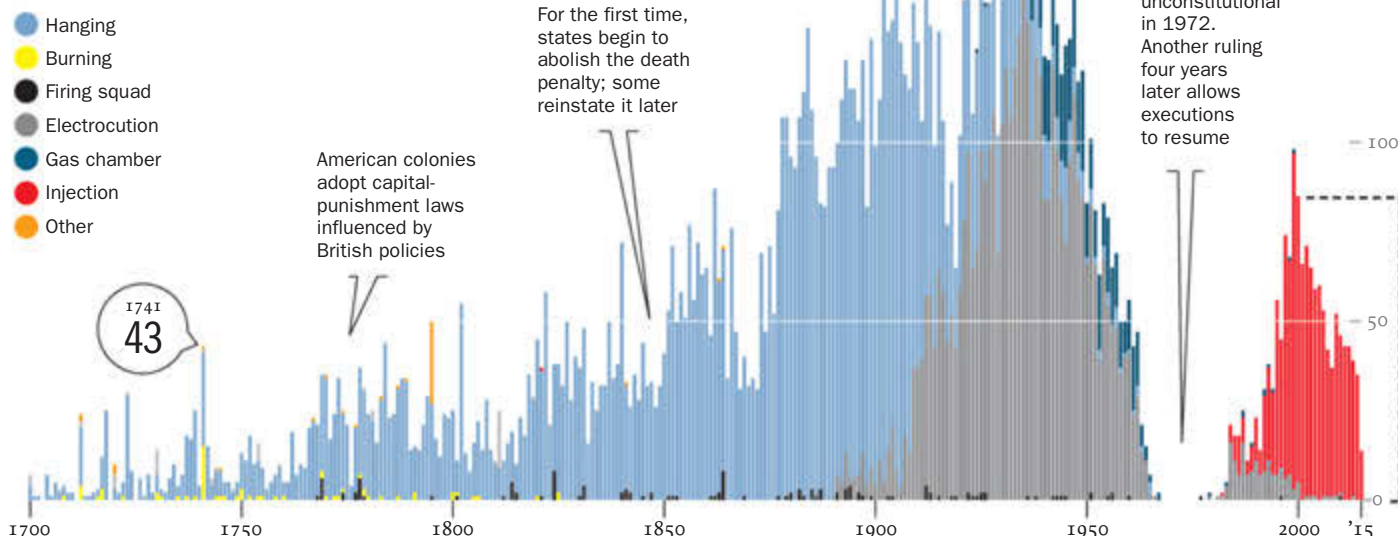
**Bungled
executions.
Backlogged
courts. And
three more
reasons the
modern death
penalty is
A Failed
Experiment**

BY DAVID VON DREHLE

Photographs by Emily Kinni

Execution in America

Since 1700, the primary method of capital punishment has evolved from hanging to electrocution to lethal injection



THE CASE OF DZHOKHAR TSARNAEV ABsorbed Americans as no death-penalty drama has in years. The saga of his crime and punishment began with the shocking bloodbath at the 2013 Boston Marathon, continued through the televised manhunt that paralyzed a major city and culminated in the death sentence handed down by a federal jury on May 15 after a two-phase trial.

Justice was done, in the opinion of 70% of those surveyed for a Washington Post-ABC News poll in April. Support for capital punishment has sagged in recent years, but it remains strong in a situation like this, where the offense is so outrageous, the process so open, the defense so robust and guilt beyond dispute.

Even so, Tsarnaev is in no danger of imminent death. He is one of more than 60 federal prisoners under sentence of execution in a country where only three federal death sentences have been carried out in the past half-century. A dozen years have passed since the last one.

The situation is similar in state courts and prisons. Despite extraordinary efforts by the courts and enormous expense to taxpayers, the modern death penalty remains slow, costly and uncertain. For the overwhelming majority of condemned prisoners, the final step—that last short march with the strap-down team—will never be taken. The relative few who are killed continue to be selected by a mostly random cull. Tsarnaev aside, the tide is turning on capital punishment in the U.S.,

as previously supportive judges, lawmakers and politicians come out against it.

Change is not coming quickly or easily. Americans have stuck with grim determination to the idea of the ultimate penalty even as other Western democracies have turned against it. On this issue, our peer group is not Britain and France; it's Iran and China. Most U.S. states authorize the death penalty, although few of them actually use it. We value tolerance and diversity—but certain outrages we will not put up with. Maybe it's the teenage terrorist who plants a bomb near an 8-year-old boy. Maybe it's a failed neuroscientist who turns a Colorado movie theater into an abattoir. We like to think we know them when we see them. Half a century of inconclusive legal wrangling over the process for choosing the worst of the worst says otherwise.

On May 27, the conservative Nebraska

state legislature abolished the death penalty in that state despite a veto attempt by Governor Pete Ricketts. A parallel bill passed the Delaware state senate in March and picked up the endorsement of Governor Jack Markell, formerly a supporter of the ultimate sanction. Only a single vote in a House committee kept the bill bottled up, and supporters vowed to keep pressing the issue.

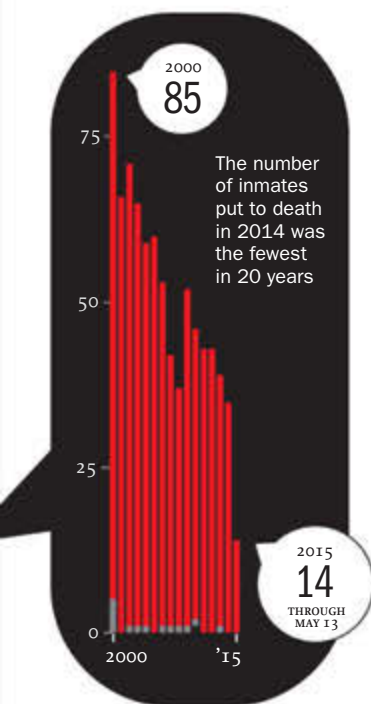
In February, Markell's neighboring governor, Tom Wolf of Pennsylvania, declared an open-ended moratorium on executions. That officially idles the fifth largest death row in America. The largest, in California, is also at a standstill while a federal appeals court weighs the question of whether long delays and infrequent executions render the penalty unconstitutional.

Even in Texas, which leads the nation in executions since 1976 (when the U.S. Supreme Court approved the practice after a brief moratorium), the wheels are coming off the bandwagon. From a peak of 40 executions in 2000, the Lone Star State put 10 prisoners to death last year and seven so far in 2015. According to the state's department of corrections, the number of new death sentences imposed by Texas courts this year is precisely zero. There, as elsewhere, prosecutors, judges and jurors are concluding that the modern death penalty is a failed experiment.

The shift is more pragmatic than moral, as Americans realize that our balky system of state-sanctioned killing simply isn't fixable. As a leader of the Georgia Republican

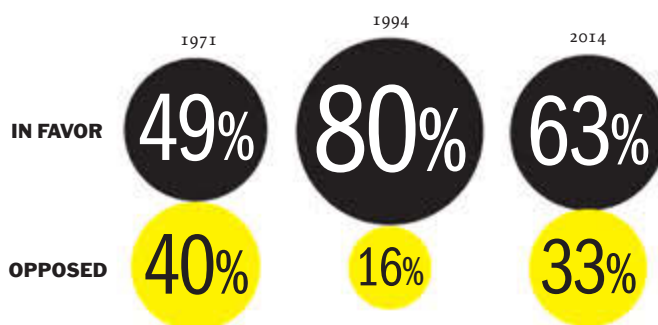
'Capital punishment runs counter to core conservative principles of life, fiscal responsibility and limited government.'

—DAVID J. BURGE, GEORGIA REPUBLICAN PARTY



Shifting Attitudes

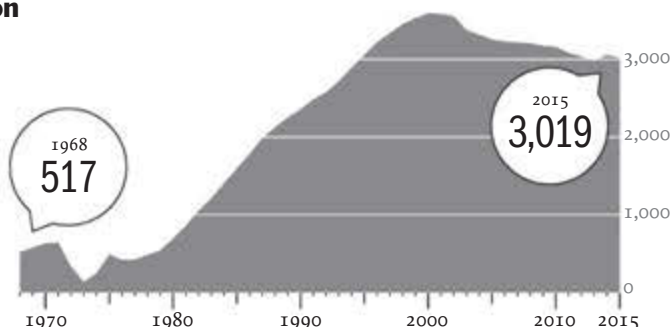
Support for the death penalty often tracks with crime rates. The current level of support in Gallup polls—the lowest in over four decades—may reflect the drop in crime



Percentage who favor or oppose the death penalty for a person convicted of murder

Death-Row Population

Fewer executions and a backlog of capital cases keeps death row full. In California, nearly half of the state's 750 condemned inmates have yet to even begin their appeals



Party, attorney David J. Burge, recently put it, “Capital punishment runs counter to core conservative principles of life, fiscal responsibility and limited government. The reality is that capital punishment is nothing more than an expensive, wasteful and risky government program.”

This unmistakable trend dates back to the turn of the century. The number of inmates put to death in 2014 was the fewest in 20 years, while the number of new death sentences imposed by U.S. courts—72—was the fewest in modern American history, according to data collected by the Death Penalty Information Center. Only one state, Missouri, has accelerated its rate of executions during that period, but even in the Show Me State, the number of new sentences has plunged.

Thirty-two states allow capital punishment for the most heinous crimes. And yet in most of the country, the penalty is now hollow. Since the start of 2014, all but two of the nation's 49 executions have been carried out by just five states: Texas, Missouri, Florida, Oklahoma and Georgia.

For the first time in the nearly 30 years that I have been studying and writing about the death penalty, the end of this troubled system is creeping into view.

And I'll give you five reasons why.

REASON 1:

Despite decades of effort, we're not getting better at it

IN ARIZONA ON JULY 23, PRISON OFFICIALS needed nearly two hours to complete the

execution of double murderer Joseph Wood. That was not an aberration. In April 2014, Oklahoma authorities spent some 40 minutes trying to kill Clayton Lockett before he finally died of a heart attack. Our long search for the perfect mode of killing—quiet, tidy and superficially humane—has brought us to this: rooms full of witnesses shifting miserably in their seats as unconscious men writhe and snort and gasp while strapped to gurneys.

Lethal injection was intended to be a superior alternative to electrocution, gassing or hanging, all of which are known to go wrong in gruesome ways. But when pharmaceutical companies began refusing to provide their drugs for deadly use and stories of botched injections became commonplace, the same legal qualms that had turned courts against the earlier methods were raised about lethal injections.

Alex Kozinski, the conservative chief judge of the federal Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, recently wrote that Americans must either give up on capital punishment or embrace its difficult, brutal nature. Rather than pretend that execution is a sort of medical procedure involving heart monitors and IV lines—a charade that actual medical professionals refuse to be part of—we should use firing squads or the guillotine. (Utah, which abandoned execution by firing squad in 2004, restored the option in April. No other U.S. jurisdiction has used rifles for an execution in more than 50 years.)

“Of course, it does raise the question of whether we are really comfortable with

having a death penalty that literally sheds blood,” Kozinski allowed in an interview with the *Los Angeles Times*. “The thing about the drugs is that it's a mask.”

The legal machinery of capital punishment—the endless process of appeals and reviews—is equally miserable to ponder. Consider this: Last year, Florida executed Askari Muhammad, a man known as Thomas Knight when he was sent to death row in 1975 after kidnapping, robbing and murdering a couple from Miami Beach. Five years later he stabbed a prison guard to death with a sharpened spoon.

To detail all the reasons it took nearly 39 years to execute Knight/Muhammad would require a chapter of a book, not a paragraph of an essay. Suffice it to say, a legal system that requires half a lifetime to conclude the case of a proven lethal recidivist is not a well-functioning operation.

Nor is that case unusual. In Florida alone, three other men who arrived on death row in 1975 are still there, marking their 40-year anniversaries—part of a total death-row population in that state of 394. (In those 40 years, Florida has carried out 90 executions. At that rate, the Sunshine State would need about 175 years to clear out its death row.)

Of the 14 inmates executed so far this year in the U.S., five spent from 20 to 30 years on death row, five more languished from 15 to 19 years, and not one spent less than a decade awaiting execution. On May 24, Nebraska death-row inmate Michael Ryan died of cancer, nearly 30 years after he

Should the death penalty live?

NO. Killing killers won't bring back victims

By Renny Cushing

IN HAUNTINGLY SIMILAR BUT UNRELATED CRIMES, SEPARATED by 23 years and a thousand miles, my father Robert Cushing and my brother-in-law Stephen McRedmond were murdered, both at their own houses. Family homes became crime scenes; horror displaced happiness; and homicide, as it always does, brought to my family pain for which there are no words.

Nothing prepares a person for the murder of a loved one—to have what is most precious taken, forever, by another human being. Murder is the ultimate disempowerment, for both the victim and the survivors. And every family responds differently to murder and its traumatic wounds.

The challenges are many: Finding the strength to get out of bed. Figuring out what to do with the empty chair at the kitchen table. Working to understand—and avoid being crushed by—police investigations and court systems. And honoring the life and the memory of the deceased while seeking justice.

But I do not believe the needs of crime victims or their survivors are met by killing the killers. In 2004, I helped create Murder Victims' Families for Human Rights, an organization of survivors of homicide victims who oppose the death penalty. As a New Hampshire state representative, I work to promote policies that enhance public safety and meet the needs of crime victims. My father's murderer, who had been a local police officer, is serving life without

parole; my brother-in-law's murderer, his nephew, took his own life.

Our society is conflicted about the death penalty. I recognize and respect the diversity of opinions about capital punishment among survivors of murder victims. Unlike those of many death-penalty opponents, my views are victim-centered. My opposition is not rooted in what an execution does to a condemned prisoner but in what a system that embraces the ritual killing by government employees of an incapacitated prisoner does to me—to us, as individuals and as a society.

Arguing that an execution is the solution to the pain of victims' families does not reflect an understanding of the journey of surviving family members after a murder, and it completely ignores the reality of our broken capital-punishment system. Most important, executions do not do the one thing we all really want: bring our loved ones back from the dead.

For any person, the worst murder is the murder of a family member. A system that purports to execute only those who commit heinous murders creates a hierarchy of victims. Families devastated by crime become revictimized by a system focused on criminals, while the impact of crime itself and the needs of victims are all too often ignored. Sadly, some victims' survivors spend so much time focusing on how their cherished one died that they end up forgetting how the person lived.

As a society, we can and we must do better by victims of violent crime. We can live without the death penalty.

Cushing is a five-term New Hampshire state representative and a founder of Murder Victims' Families for Human Rights

was sentenced to be executed by the state.

State and federal courts are so backlogged with capital cases that they can never catch up. Roughly half of California's 750 condemned inmates have not even begun their appeals because they are waiting for the state's underfunded defense bureaucracy to give them a lawyer.

Moving faster creates its own problems. The risks involved in trying to speed executions are apparent in the growing list of innocent and likely innocent death-row prisoners set free—more than 150 since 1975. In Ohio, Wiley Bridgeman walked free 39 years after he was sentenced to death when the key witness at his trial—a 12-year-old boy at the time—admitted that he invented his story to try to help the police. In general, scientific

advances have undermined confidence in the reliability of eyewitness testimony and exposed flaws in the use of hair and fiber evidence. DNA analysis, meanwhile, has offered concrete proof that the criminal justice system can go disastrously wrong, even in major felony cases. In North Carolina last year, two men sentenced to death as teenagers were released after DNA evidence proved they weren't guilty. The exoneration came after 30 years in prison.

Incompetent investigators, using discredited science, sent two men to death row in Texas for alleged arson murders. One of them, Ernest Willis, was freed in 2004 after his attorneys commissioned a review by an expert in fire science, who concluded that neither blaze was caused by the suspects.

But the findings came too late for the other man, Cameron Todd Willingham, who was executed that same year. In this instance, and perhaps in others, Texas may have killed an innocent man.

REASON 2:

The crime rate has plunged

PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR CAPITAL PUNISHMENT ebbs and flows. During the low-crime years of the late 1950s and early '60s, surveys by Gallup charted a fairly steady drop in support—down to a nadir of 42%. That trend contributed to the brief abolition of the death penalty by order of the Supreme Court in 1972. But by then, a new crime wave was building, and states rushed to restore capital punishment by passing

YES. If you take lives, yours can be taken

By Adrienne Haslet-Davis

I HADN'T PUT A LOT OF THOUGHT INTO THE DEATH PENALTY until I was lying on a sidewalk on Boylston Street two years ago. There, then, I believed that I was going to die and that my husband was already dead. But we're still alive. I lost my leg below the knee; both of his legs were wounded. We are lucky.

When I woke up in the hospital, I decided not to use the name of the person on trial for the crimes against the two of us and more than 260 other people, including four murder victims, one of whom was 8 years old. Part of posttraumatic stress disorder is the feeling of losing control: one minute you're holding your husband's hand in beautiful, sunny Boston; the next, your life is changed forever. The killer never wanted to learn my name, so why should I learn his?

And I also decided early on that the death penalty was the verdict that I wanted for him. I believe in my heart of hearts that he knew exactly what he was doing the moment before he did it, and possibly months before that. Among other horrific charges, he used a weapon of mass destruction to intentionally harm and kill people.

You can't use a weapon of mass destruction in the United States and *not* think that if you succeed, you're going to face a federal jury and the possibility of the death penalty.

It must have been nice for him to be surrounded by a courtroom full of people fighting about whether he should live or die. None of us in Boston that day had such a luxury.

I testified in the penalty phase of the trial. When I was

leaving the stand, I looked up and realized how close I was to him. I stood there and thought to myself, *I wonder if he's scared. I wonder if he's scared that I'm this close.* There didn't seem to be security covering him. Nobody budged. Maybe it's because of my tiny little arms that they didn't think I could do much. I certainly know I really wanted to.

But I stood there. I stood there for myself, and I stood there for the survivor community, and I stood there for my husband, and I stood there for my left leg. Since that moment I feel like there's a bit of closure for me. I'm never going to have to see him again.

Many in the survivor community feel like the death penalty offers a sense of justice being done. And that's what his sentence felt like to me. I hope it also brings closure to those who lost loved ones that day. There are, of course, many in the survivor community who feel that he should spend his life in prison and sit in a cell and think about what he did. I don't speak for everybody.

I hope that the death penalty in this case sets a precedent, and I hope that it's a deterrent. I hope it sends a message from Boston and America: We don't put up with terrorism or terrorists. You're not going to get a bed or a television or an occasional phone call to your family. When you take lives, yours can be taken as well.

Nobody should ever have to go through what anyone in our Boylston Street family has. If anyone else is thinking of doing something like this, I hope they look long and hard at the sentence this guy got, and decide to change their minds and get the help that they need.

Haslet-Davis is a ballroom dancer, public speaker and philanthropist

laws meant to eliminate arbitrary results and racial discrimination. After the Supreme Court approved the modern penalty in 1976, support for the death penalty skyrocketed in lockstep with the murder rate. By the time New York City recorded more than 2,200 murders in the single year of 1990, 4 of 5 Americans were pro-death-penalty, according to Gallup.

Now crime rates have fallen back to levels unseen since the placid early 1960s. In New York City alone, there are roughly 1,900 fewer murders per year now compared with the goriest days of the early 1990s. Although pockets of violence remain in cities, the vast majority of Americans are much safer today than a generation ago.

Gallup has measured the result: sup-

port for capital punishment has hovered in recent years at just above 60%, lower than at any time since 1972. It's a big number, but not as big as before. Shifting public opinion makes it easier for judges and legislators to train a skeptical eye on a dysfunctional system of punishment. Former Virginia attorney general Mark Earley supported the death penalty while presiding over the execution of 36 inmates from 1989 to 2001. In March he published an essay calling for an end to capital punishment. He had "come to the conclusion that the death penalty is based on a false utopian premise. That false premise is that we have had, do have, and will have 100% accuracy in death penalty convictions and executions."

The reduced political pressure has

made it possible for six states to abolish the death penalty since 2007; Nebraska makes it seven. In a number of other state capitals, the energy is also moving in that direction. New Hampshire's legislature came within a single vote of abolition in 2014, while governors of Washington, Oregon and Colorado have indicated that they will not allow executions.

REASON 3: Dwindling justifications

THE DEATH PENALTY HAS BEEN MADE TO serve three kinds of purposes. One was highly practical. For most of American history, governments did not have secure prisons in which violent criminals could be safely housed for long periods of time. A

town or county jail was suitable for short stays only, and the state prison wasn't much better. There was little alternative to killing prisoners who could not be set free.

That has changed. Improvements in staffing and technology have given us so-called supermax facilities where life-without-parole sentences can be served in relative safety. The fact that this alternative to capital punishment is now a practical possibility has fed the shift in public opinion, for most people realize that being locked in a solitary cell forever is a terrible punishment. Indeed, some argue it is a fate worse than death. Whatever deterrent capital punishment provides can likely be matched by the threat of permanent lockup.

The second historical purpose has been discredited by time: the death penalty was a powerful tool of white supremacy. The antebellum South was haunted by the possibility of slave uprisings; capital punishment was used to tamp down resistance. You can see it in the early Virginia law that made it a capital offense for slaves to administer medicine—it might be poison! Or the early Georgia statute that invoked the death penalty if a slave struck his master hard enough to leave a bruise.

The late Watt Espy, an eccentric Alabamian whose passion for this topic produced the most complete record ever made of executions in the U.S., documented nearly 15,000 sanctioned killings from 1608 to 1972. The racial disparity is arresting. In a mostly white America, significantly more blacks than whites were put to death. Whites were almost never executed for crimes—even murder—involving black victims. But blacks were so frequently executed for sexual assault that newspapers could report that a prisoner was hanged or electrocuted “for the usual crime” and everyone would know what that meant.

Some analysts still find vestiges of racial bias in the modern system, but the overt racism of the old order is now plainly unconstitutional. If there is a bias propping up today's death penalty, it is one of class rather than race. The best defense lawyers cost a lot of money. As a favorite saying on death row goes: Those without the capital get the punishment.

This leaves only the question of justice, which is a visceral and compelling force. It's the force that has kept the death penalty going as long as it has. Capital punishment is an expression of the principle that certain extreme boundaries cannot be crossed—that some crimes are so terrible that death is the only punishment suffi-

cient to balance the scales. It shows how seriously we take our laws and the moral traditions underlying them.

Anti-death-penalty thinkers have tried to knock down this idea for hundreds of years. Perhaps you've seen the bumper sticker that goes, “Why do we kill people who kill people to show that killing people is wrong?” But they haven't had much success in winning the philosophical battle. Momentum is moving away from the death penalty not because it offends the sense of justice but because it is a system that costs too much and delivers too little.

Which brings us to ...

REASON 4:

Governments are going broke

ACROSS THE COUNTRY, GOVERNMENTS ARE wrestling with tight budgets, which are likely to get tighter. Aging populations mean a rising demand for health care and retirement benefits. When more is spent to meet those commitments, less is available for everything else.

The American death-penalty system is so slow, inconsistent and inefficient that it costs far more than the life-without-parole alternative. This fact may puzzle many Americans. But think of it this way: as the country recently saw in the Tsarnaev case, a death sentence involves not one trial but two. The first procedure decides guilt or innocence, and the second weighs the proper punishment. This doubly burdensome process is followed by strict appellate review that consumes hundreds if not thousands of billable hours on the part of lawyers, clerks, investigators and judges. Compared with the cost of a complicated lawsuit, the cost of incarceration is minimal.

When I examined the cost of Florida's death penalty many years ago, I concluded that seeing a death sentence through to execution costs at least six times as much as a life sentence. A more recent study by a

federal commission pegged the difference in the costs of the trials at eight times as much. Duke University professor Philip J. Cook studied North Carolina's system and concluded that the Tar Heel State could save \$11 million per year by abolishing the death penalty. California's system incurs excess costs estimated at some \$200 million per year. From Kansas to Maryland, Tennessee to Pennsylvania, studies have all reached similar conclusions.

Rising pressure to cut wasteful spending will cause more and more legislators and law-enforcement officials to look hard at these findings—especially in a climate of low crime rates and secure prisons. It's happening even in Texas, where Liberty County prosecutor Stephen Taylor told a reporter last year that cost is a factor in deciding whether to pursue the death penalty. “You have to be very responsible in selecting where you want to spend your money,” he said. And if Texas has reached that point, imagine what is going through the minds of governors, lawmakers and prosecutors in states that rarely see an execution—which is the vast majority.

As more states consider joining Nebraska in abolishing capital punishment, they may create a momentum that will, in time, sway the U.S. Supreme Court.

REASON 5:

The Justices

FEW ISSUES HAVE CAUSED THE U.S. SUPREME COURT more pain over the past half-century than the death penalty. The subject is never far from the court's docket. This year's biggest capital case involves the possible risks in a lethal-injection formula. And yet the many opinions issued since 1972 form such a tangled thicket that the late Justice Harry Blackmun ultimately dismissed the entire enterprise as “tinker[ing] with the machinery of death.” Several other Justices have turned against the process after leaving the court, including two of the three architects of the system, Lewis Powell and John Paul Stevens.

Amid the confusion, one principle has remained clear: death is different. The main reason the court abolished the old death penalty was that there were no standards for deciding who would live or die. Even among murderers, the chance of being executed was as random as being struck by lightning, as Justice Potter Stewart observed. The modern death penalty was designed to guide prosecutors, judges and juries toward the criminals most deserving of death.

‘The death penalty is based on a false utopian premise ... that we have had, do have, and will have 100% accuracy.’

—MARK EARLEY, FORMER VIRGINIA ATTORNEY GENERAL



Out of order *The first electric chair used for executions at the West Virginia State Penitentiary*

But after four decades of tinkering, capital punishment is still a matter of occasional lightning bolts. And judges are taking notice. Last July, a federal judge in Southern California—a Republican appointee named Cormac J. Carney—issued an explosive ruling that the death penalty in America’s largest state has become unconstitutionally random. History is on his side. In 1972, when the Supreme Court found the death penalty to be “arbitrary and capricious,” there were

about 600 prisoners condemned to die in the U.S., and fewer than 100 had been executed in the previous 10 years. Today in California, the numbers are far worse: 750 death-row inmates, three executions in the past 10 years. “For the rest, the dysfunctional administration of California’s death-penalty system has resulted, and will continue to result, in an inordinate and unpredictable period of delay preceding their actual execution,” Carney argued. “Indeed, for most, systemic delay has made their execution so unlikely that the death sentence carefully and deliberately imposed by the jury has been transformed into one no rational jury

or legislature could ever impose: life in prison, with the remote possibility of death.”

Such a sentence, the judge concluded, violates the Eighth Amendment ban on cruel and unusual punishments.

It is a long way from one district judge’s ruling to a decision by the Supreme Court. But Carney’s reasoning follows a path already blazed in dissenting opinions by Justice Stevens when he was still a member of the high court and Justice Stephen Breyer. They too have noticed that a system that produces these bizarre and unpredictable results makes a mockery of the legal system at a cost of billions of dollars.

Carney’s decision is currently under review by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. It is one more sign that the end of this failed experiment is beginning to emerge. One by one, states will abandon their rarely used death penalty. At the same time, other judges will follow Carney’s lead. Here’s Judge Tom Price of the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals—a red-state Republican member of what is probably the toughest court in the land when it comes to the death penalty: “Having spent the last 40 years as a judge for the state of Texas, of which the last 18 years have been as a judge on this court, I have given a substantial amount of consideration to the propriety of the death penalty as a form of punishment for those who commit capital murder, and I now believe that it should be abolished.”

Actions of the legislatures, lower-court judges and governors can all be read by the Supreme Court as signs of “evolving standards of decency” in society, a doctrine dating from 1958 that has been used by the court to ban executions of juveniles, mentally retarded inmates and rapists who did not kill their victims. No step or statement is decisive in itself. But when five or more of the Justices decide the time has come to put an end to this fiasco, they will use these signs of “evolving standards” as their justification to end capital punishment for good.

Critics complain that the idea of “evolving standards” is a mere pretense to wrap personal preferences in a scarf of constitutional law. But more than half a century after the concept was coined, “evolving standards” is deeply woven into Supreme Court tradition. The Justices all know that the modern death penalty is a failure. When they finally decide to get rid of it, “evolving standards” is how they will do it.

The facts are irrefutable, and the logic is clear. Exhausted by so many years of trying to prop up this broken system, the court will one day throw in the towel. ■

NATION

THE OTHER BORDER

Undocumented immigrants are dying in large numbers as they try to evade road checkpoints in Texas counties north of the U.S.-Mexico border

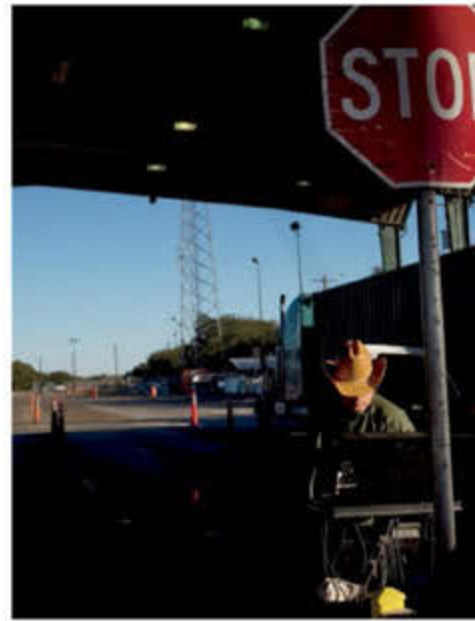
BY ALEX ALTMAN PHOTOGRAPHS BY KIRSTEN LUCE FOR TIME



**Dangerous
detour**

*Migrants are
caught trying
to evade a
checkpoint
on U.S. 77
in Kenedy
County, Texas*





THE BODY LAY ALONG A FENCE line at the edge of a highway. He was a 23-year-old Salvadoran, according to the ID in his wallet, carrying a toothbrush and a picture of a young girl posing in a cap and gown. The man had spent days trudging through the sandy brush of South Texas, stripped to socks and underwear in the heat. When he collapsed and died, someone dragged the corpse toward the road, where it was

spotted by a passing cowboy. By the time Brooks County chief sheriff's deputy Benny Martinez arrived on May 21, the body was bleeding from the eyes. Collecting the dead is one of the grim rituals of Martinez's job. The young man from El Salvador was the 24th undocumented immigrant to perish in Brooks County this year. Over the past six years, more than 400 bodies have been discovered in the desolate rural jurisdiction, where 7,200 people are spread across

943 sq. mi. (2,440 sq km) of cactus and mesquite. "You never get over it," Martinez says. The body count makes Brooks County one of the deadliest killing fields in the U.S. border crisis. But it is not actually on the border. The county is a graveyard for migrants because of the three-lane traffic checkpoint, operated by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, that sits on U.S. 281, 70 miles (115 km) north of Mexico. To circum-

vent the checkpoint, coyotes drop undocumented immigrants along the highway a few miles south, where they embark on an arduous hike through private ranchland with plans to rejoin their ride north of the station. For undocumented immigrants entering the U.S. in South Texas, the multiday trek is the most perilous leg of a journey that starts with a payment (often \$5,000 to \$10,000, according to authorities) to coyotes in their home countries, who stash their



clients at squalid border safe houses and shepherd them across the Rio Grande aboard inflatable rafts.

Despite all the attention to securing the border itself, often the best chance of intercepting the flow of people and contraband is at checkpoints on key roads leading north. In Brooks County, the enforcement checkpoint has pushed undocumented immigrants onto private ranches, where

they are unprepared for the searing heat and arid terrain on what can be a 25-mile (40 km) detour around the patrol stations. Temperatures can reach triple digits in the summer. It's easy to become disoriented and get lost. Migrants carry little food or water, and those who lag are left behind by their guides. "It's the corridor of death," says Eddie Canales, who runs the South Texas Human Rights Center, a few miles from the Falfurrias checkpoint in Brooks County. "There's no

Border battle *Top, from left: A trailer on the property of a "stash house" in Brooks County, where migrants were dropped off before hiking north; a border-patrol checkpoint on U.S. 281; bags containing migrants' skeletal remains in the evidence room of the Brooks County sheriff's department*

Journey's end *Bottom, from left: The bones of a migrant found on a ranch in March; a border-patrol agent tracks migrant footprints and pathways on a ranch in Brooks County; a migrant woman sleeps on a bench at the Brooks County processing center*





In the weeds

Migrants trying to avoid an interior checkpoint hide on the edge of sand dunes as they are surrounded by border-patrol agents

telling how many remains are still out there.”

South Texas has struggled for years with the U.S. immigration crisis, but the problems deepened as migration patterns shifted. Beefed-up border security across former trouble spots in California, Arizona and West Texas prompted smugglers to find new routes through the Rio Grande Valley, while escalating violence in Central American nations spurred a wave of refugees searching for a path to the U.S. Illegal border crossings have dropped in 2015 with the end of the unaccompanied-minor crisis, and deaths in Brooks County are actually down from their peak of 129 in 2012.

But the impact still hits hard in places like Brooks County, which has just five sheriff's deputies, and neighboring Kenedy County (pop. 400), where another border-patrol checkpoint sits astride U.S. 77. In these poor rural areas, recovering, identifying and burying the dead carry significant costs. Judge Imelda Barrera-Arevalo, the top elected official in Brooks County, estimates that dealing with the humanitarian crisis will consume 15% to 20% of the county's budget this year. “It's still our responsibility,” she adds, “whether we like it or not.”

To reduce fatalities, humanitarian groups and some ranchers have installed water stations. The border patrol has positioned rescue beacons on private land so migrants can buzz for help. Agents use ground sensors, cameras and blimps to surveil the sprawl. “I won't be happy until the death toll is zero,” says Doyle Amidon, the patrol agent in charge of Falfurrias Station. “But the nature of this area, and the fact that we are in the perfect location for illegal migrants to pass through here, it's sort of the perfect storm.” ■



Night work Agents use footprints and infrared sensors to apprehend undocumented migrants on a Brooks County ranch



TECHNOLOGY

IRON MAN

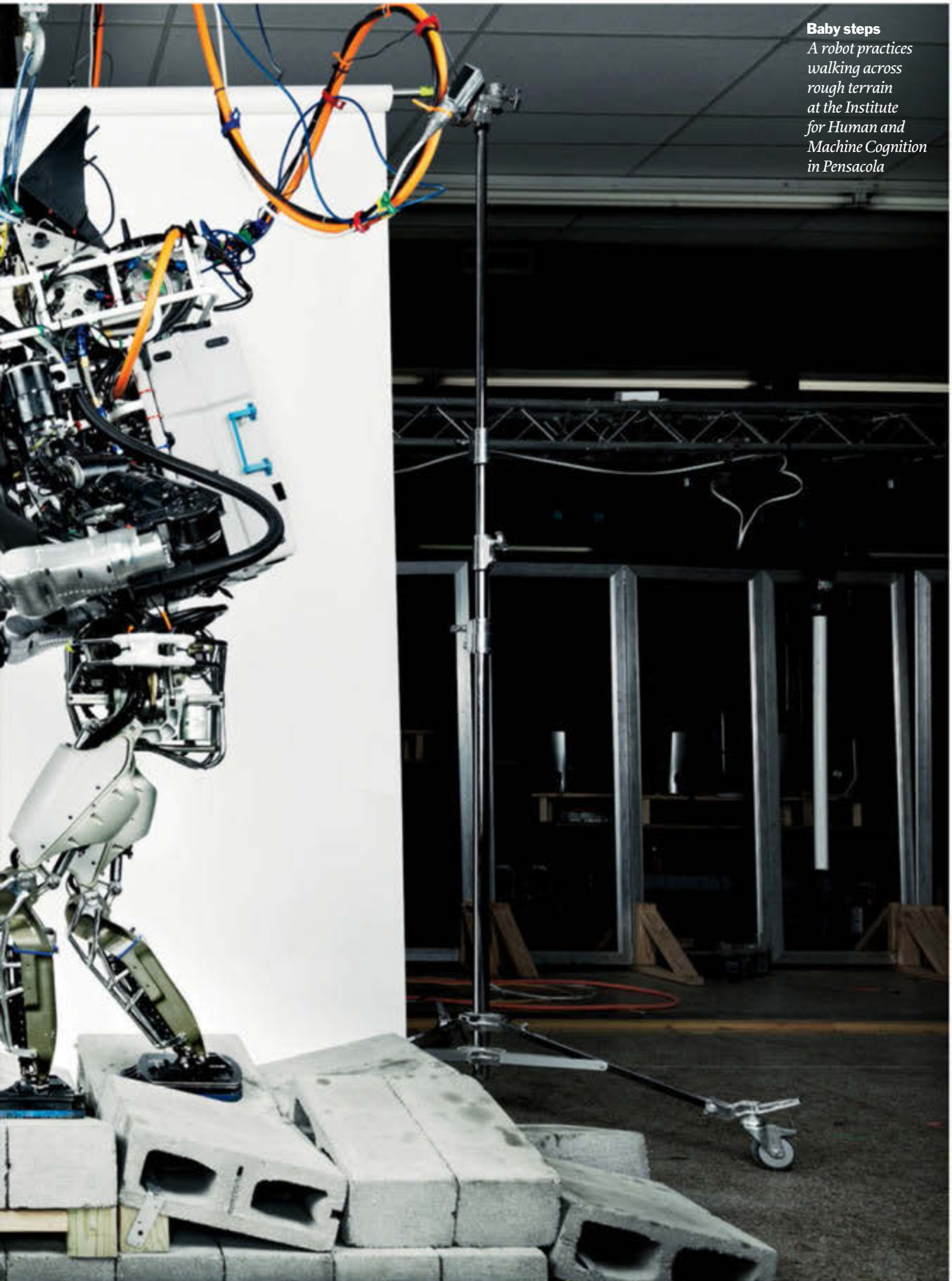
**AN INSIDE LOOK AT
THE EPIC STRUGGLE
TO BUILD A ROBOT
THAT LOOKS LIKE US**

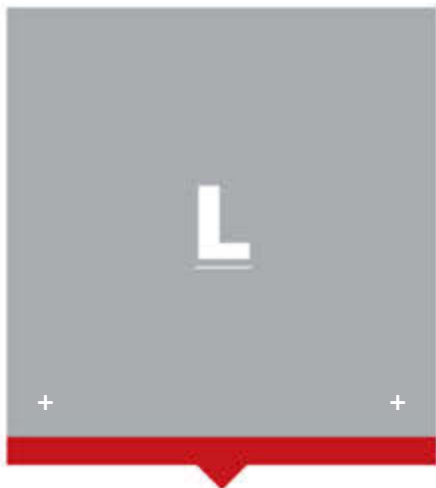
BY LEV GROSSMAN/PENSACOLA, FLA.

Photographs by Marco Grob for TIME

Baby steps

A robot practices walking across rough terrain at the Institute for Human and Machine Cognition in Pensacola





LET ME CORRECT AN IMPRESSION YOU MAY have: robots are pretty much idiots. They can't do very much, and they do it with a slowness that would try the patience of a saint who was also an elephant. Samuel Beckett would have made a good robot-cist. It is a science of boredom, disappointment and despair.

I am observing all this at close range in a windowless warehouse in Pensacola, Fla., belonging to the Florida Institute for Human and Machine Cognition (IHMC for short), a pleasantly interdisciplinary non-profit research institution that is affiliated with several universities but beholden to none. Its focus is on developing machines that extend and enhance human physical and mental abilities—exoskeletons for the paralyzed would be one example.

Much of the warehouse is taken up with the kind of crude open-plan office you might expect at a struggling Internet startup: wooden trestle tables crowded with computers and monitors and other techno-detritus. Lots of whiteboards, lots of beards, not a lot of women. But one side of the warehouse has been cordoned off and cleared of furniture. It contains among other things a car, a freestanding plywood wall with a circular valve handle set in it, some simulated rubble and debris, a door that goes nowhere and a robot.

The robot has no name. It has two skeletal arms and two skinny, skeletal legs. It's roughly the size and shape of a human being, or if you like a defleshed Terminator—but only roughly. It's top-heavy: it has an absurdly dainty waist, but it's chesty and wears a massive backpack containing a huge battery. It has long gorilla-like arms that end in three-fingered clamps. Tubes snake in and out and through its body—

hydraulics, electric cables, cooling fluid. Blue lights wink in its innards. Its head is the weirdest part: it has no face, just a sensor pod with two lenses for binocular vision and an eternally spinning laser range finder called lidar.

When it's not powered on, the robot can't stand up by itself, so it spends most of its time dangling from a harness about a foot off the floor, with the sheepish air of a skydiver whose parachute has gotten caught in a tree.

The robot was designed with a specific purpose in mind. On April 10, 2012, DARPA, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, which runs the Department of Defense's high-tech moon shots, launched a robot-building competition. The robots were to be humanoid and designed for rescue operations in disaster areas that might be hazardous to humans, like the ruined Fukushima nuclear reactors. They would be optimized for mobility, dexterity, strength, endurance and something called "supervised autonomy." The prize: millions of dollars of development money.

The DARPA Robotics Challenge held its semifinals a year and a half ago at a NASCAR speedway near Miami. Sixteen teams entered, representing a who's who of technological powerhouses from the public and private sectors including MIT, Carnegie Mellon, NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory and Lockheed Martin. The robots were judged on their ability to perform eight tasks, including driving a vehicle, climbing a ladder, crossing a debris field and using a drill to make a hole in a wall. For each task, the robots were allotted 30 minutes.

The winner, with a score of 27 out of a possible 32, was a boxy, long-limbed android made by a startup called Schaft, which came out of the robotics lab at the University of Tokyo. It had recently been acquired by Google. Following the semis, Schaft withdrew from the rest of the competition to focus on developing a commercial product; also, presumably, it no longer needed money from DARPA.

The second-place finisher, with 20 points—and special commendations for opening doors and drilling through walls—was the robot from the Florida Institute for Human and Machine Cognition. On June 5 it will compete in the finals at a fairground outside Los Angeles for \$3.5 million in prize money.

DARPA has held contests like this be-

fore, with excellent and arguably world-changing results. The precursor for the DARPA Robotics Challenge, constantly invoked on all sides, is the DARPA Grand Challenge of 2004, which was intended to encourage innovation in self-driving cars.

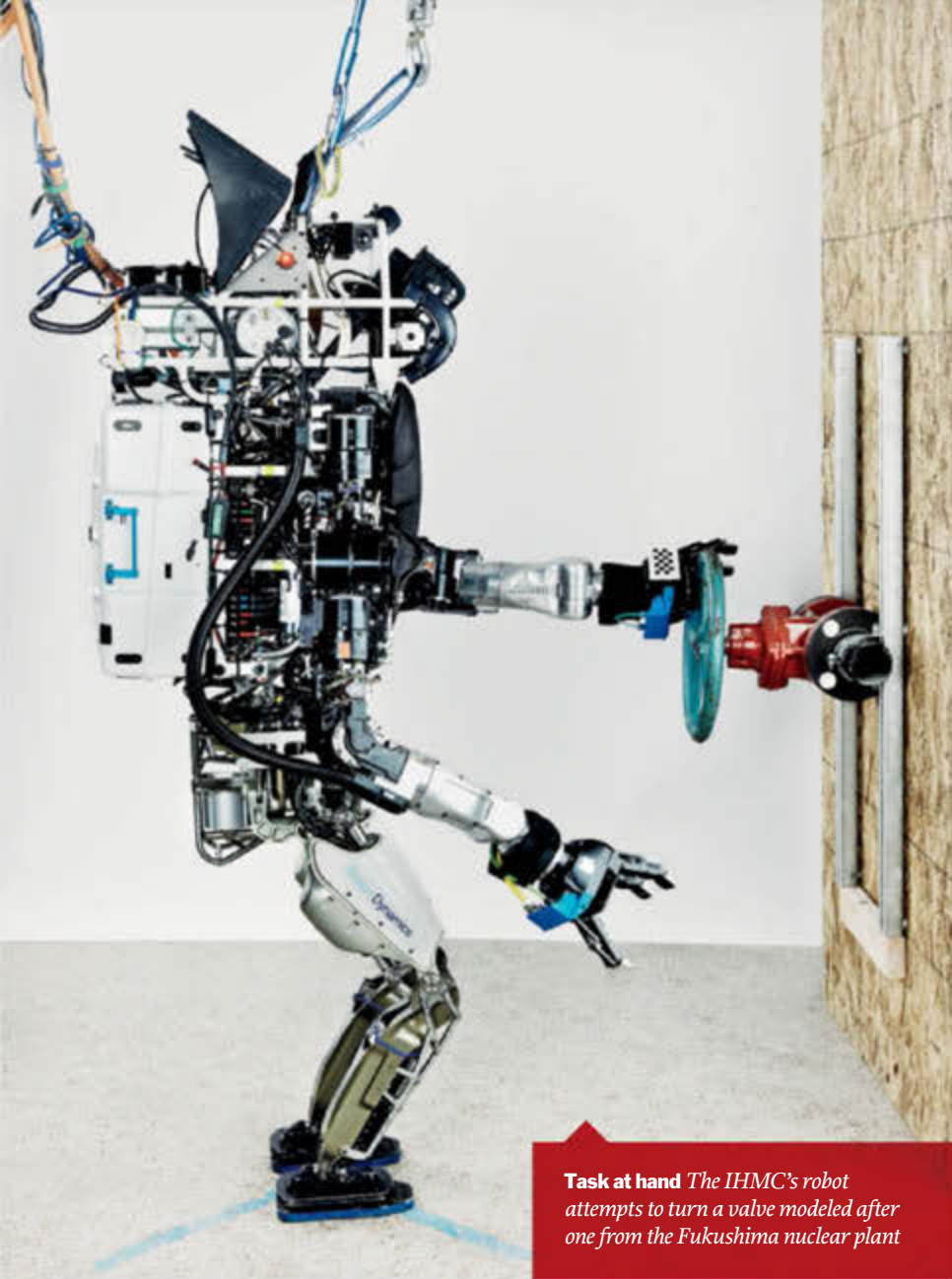
The Grand Challenge was a triumph in the long term and a disaster in the short term. Fifteen driverless cars lined up to navigate a 142-mile (229 km) course in the Mojave Desert, with the winner getting \$1 million. Two teams quit before the race even started. One car flipped over at the starting line. The most successful vehicle, fielded by Carnegie Mellon, made it 7 miles (11 km) before it got hopelessly stuck on a rock. There were no winners.

On the basis of that it would not have been ludicrous to conclude that self-driving cars were a technological dead end. But DARPA doubled and then tripled down with a challenge in 2005 and another in 2007. Now, a decade after that unpromising start, self-driving cars are considered practically a done deal. Google's fleet of autonomous Lexus SUVs collectively drives about 10,000 miles (16,100 km) a week. Its own home-brewed prototype self-driving cars will debut on public roads in Mountain View, Calif., this summer. Carmakers like General Motors and Mercedes-Benz as well as startups like Uber are also seriously exploring self-driving vehicles. If humanoid robots follow the timeline of the Grand Challenge, or anything like it, we could be living and working alongside our mechanical doppelgängers inside of 15 years.

Battle Bot

THE WAREHOUSE THAT SERVES AS THE IHMC's DARPA Robotics Challenge war room is an unimposing structure on an otherwise undistinguished street corner, next door to a home-health-care service. From the outside it's not obviously associated in any way with bleeding-edge mad science. Nobody answered the front door when I arrived, but a rear door turned out to be unlocked. Inside, engineers milled around quietly in front of a wall of screens—five TVs and eight monitors—that showed the robot from various points of view, the world from the robot's point of view, the outputs of various sensors and lines of rapidly scrolling code. A couple of robo-bros orbited the office on RipStiks.

This team, with a few additions and subtractions, has been working together for two years. "The people who kicked off the robotics program here have always had



Task at hand *The IHMC's robot attempts to turn a valve modeled after one from the Fukushima nuclear plant*

their background in walking and bipedal robots and humanoid robots and stuff like that,” says Doug Stephen, an engineer at IHMC. “The DARPA Robotics Challenge is the biggest thing to happen research-wise in humanoid robotics in a long time. So it was a no-brainer: if we wanted to be relevant in the field and do cutting-edge cool stuff in that area, this was the thing to go out for.”

The IHMC's robot, its physical frame at least, was not actually made in Florida, or even by the IHMC. Like six other teams coming into the finals, the IHMC elected not to build its own hardware but instead to use an off-the-shelf robotic chassis called Atlas, which is made by a company called Boston Dynamics. (Like Schaft, Boston Dynamics is now owned by Google—the search giant bought it in late

2013.) An Atlas robot is 6 ft. 2 in. (190 cm) tall, weighs 386 lb. (175 kg) and costs over \$1 million. In the case of the IHMC's robot, its weird sensor-studded head was made by yet another company, Pittsburgh-based Carnegie Robotics.

What makes the IHMC's robot different from the others, and on the evidence better, is the software that tells it how to walk and balance and interpret the world around it. The primary source of this software expertise is Jerry Pratt, a soft-spoken, soft-shouldered engineer who leads the DARPA Robotics Challenge team at the IHMC. As an undergraduate, Pratt double-majored in computer science and mechanical engineering at MIT; robotics seemed like a natural way to combine the two. He's been making robots that walk for about 20 years, starting when he was

a graduate student, and he's generally acknowledged to be among the world's experts on the subject.

When I visited the IHMC there were 47 days to go before the finals—a countdown was posted on the wall—and the robot was nowhere near ready. DARPA had upped the ante considerably since the semifinals: whereas in the semis the robots were allowed to be tethered by cables, in the finals they will have to be freestanding. That means no safety lines to catch your robot if it falls over, and a 386-lb. robot falls hard. No power cables: all power will now have to come from on board, hence the massive backpack battery. No data lines: all communications between team and robot will be wireless.

And to simulate disaster-area conditions, those wireless connections will occasionally be disrupted or severed entirely, leaving the robot to fend for itself. “We’re going to assume that the disaster had screwed up the communications,” says Gill Pratt, who runs the Robotics Challenge for DARPA. (Gill is no relation to Jerry, though as it happens he was Jerry’s Ph.D. supervisor at MIT. The world of humanoid robotics is a small one.) “A great example of that is what happened on Sept. 11, where because of the infrastructure of the buildings themselves and because of the tremendous overload of first responders and all of the civilian population trying to talk at the same time, it was very difficult for any kind of message to get through.”

The format will change too. “The big difference is, last time you did all the tasks individually,” says Matt Johnson, who came to the IHMC after an earlier career flying helicopters for the Navy. “This time it’s all tasks sequentially—you have to step from task to task to task. A typical task took up to 30 minutes last time. This time you have one hour to do all the tasks.” Plus things went so well at the semifinals that DARPA decided to let a whole flood of new teams enter, 14 of them, including two from Germany, three from South Korea, one from China and five from Japan.

The new requirements meant that the robot had to be re-engineered to be wireless, so in November the team sent it back to Boston Dynamics to be completely rebuilt, “from the shins up” as one engineer put it. Now Pratt and Johnson and their team are working on getting the refurbished, upgraded, newly wireless robot properly calibrated. “It’s pretty much all the growing pains that come with a new

robot,” Stephen says. “Things break, design decisions have to be reconsidered, except on a way shorter timescale. The pressure’s been intense in that regard.” The upgrade took two weeks longer than expected, so they’re under the gun.

According to the master schedule, which takes the form of a large Excel document prominently displayed on one wall, the project for the day is “arm tuning.” “Robots are really bad with awareness,” Johnson explains. “Everybody knows where their hands are. In fact you can close your eyes and still know where they are. Robots don’t get that for free, so you have to build awareness of where the body is. And what that involves is knowing where every single joint in the robot is.” In essence the robot is relearning to read the sensors on its joints and to figure out from that data where its arms and hands are.

Progress is glacial. It’s a good thing robots don’t get bored, because things break constantly. The lidar cuts out. The radio cuts out. “It’s dropping mad packets,” somebody says (meaning that data is getting lost somewhere between the operators and the robot). Someone else murmurs darkly about leaking hydraulic fluid. It’s the sort of process that would lend itself well to time-lapse photography. At this stage the team’s attitude toward the robot is a notch or two less than entirely affectionate—they treat it like some combination of mental patient, hapless child and truculent prisoner. I keep calling the robot “he,” but its handlers always refer to it as “it.”

He/it stands with its legs slightly bent—it can’t straighten them and lock its knees the way a person would. (Stephen explains: “The short version is, when the knees are perfectly straight, in the underlying math you end up having to figure out how to avoid dividing by zero.” I can’t quite tell if he’s joking or not.) It’s an uncanny presence: it moves more or less like a human being, but then it will have an abrupt full-body spasm, freeze in some unintentionally funny pose and fall over.

Its unpredictability makes it dangerous to be around, and the team tends to stay out of its area unless absolutely necessary. “Atlas is very strong,” Stephen says. “I wouldn’t say it’s necessarily a very safe robot to be close to. An arm flung out—you could definitely hurt somebody.” The engineers have a long PVC pipe with a boxing glove stuck on the end that they use for poking the robot cautiously, from a safe distance. They also keep handy a device

that looks like a flashlight with a big button on the end: a kill switch.

As a shakeout procedure, to make sure everything’s going as planned, the robot is going to try turning the valve—this challenge was directly inspired by a valve in the Fukushima nuclear plant. One screen shows the output from the robot’s lidar sensor, and you can see the robot focusing on the circular valve handle: to the robot the world appears to be made out of clouds of tiny data points, like swarms of bees, displayed in blazing rainbow false colors—different colors indicate different distances—and overlaid with circular floating orbs and circles that show the movements of its arms and hands.

After 15 tense minutes of preliminary adjustments the robot suddenly snaps and starts flinging its arms madly back and forth. The effect isn’t worlds away from the robot on *Lost in Space* waving its arms and saying, “Does not compute!” The tantrum gets more and more violent until finally it knocks over a table, backhanded, and has to be shut down and hoisted back into its tree.

There’s a chorus of ironic laughs and cheers. Work stops for two hours as engineers pore over code and sensor logs. The schedule is trashed. I ask Johnson if he can think of a single realistic depiction of a robot in a movie. “No,” he says. “It would be too boring.”

One Small Step

THE MOST FEARED OF ALL THE CHALLENGES in the finals is the car, not so much the driving of it as the getting out of it—the team refers to it as “the egress.” In the semifinals in 2013 the IHMC team made a strategic decision that the robot wasn’t going to drive the car at all. It was too hard, and too risky, and not worth enough points.

But to contend for first place in the finals, they’re pretty sure that the robot

will have to at least attempt all the tasks. “It’s just a really challenging thing to get a robot that barely fits into a vehicle to get out of it,” Johnson says. “It’s sort of like a very heavy elderly person who’s legally blind trying to get out of a car.” To make matters worse, the egress is one of the first things the robot has to do. “Atlas currently cannot survive a fall, unless it happens to land just right,” Jerry Pratt says. “We drive, we go to get out of the car, the robot falls and breaks, and that’s it for the weekend, because it can’t be fixed.” There’s a real chance they could exit the competition with a score of exactly one point.

Keep in mind, this is a car that doesn’t even have doors. It’s a good example of how the things you’d think would be easy for a robot can actually turn out to be very, very hard. Another one would be the simple act of walking. Bipedal robots fall down, a lot. “Walking and balancing—we take it for granted, but it’s not that easy to describe mathematically,” Stephen says. “It’s something that we as humans do subconsciously, so to try and understand it and formalize it and then tell something else how to do it, it’s not necessarily easy.”

Which raises a question: If it takes so much backbreaking math, why teach a robot to walk at all? It’s a basic requirement of the DARPA Challenge, and a staple of science fiction, but when you think about it, why bother? Predator drones don’t walk. Roombas don’t walk. R2-D2 doesn’t walk. The attachment to legs and really the human form at all seems a little old-fashioned, even atavistic. The surface of the earth is a challenging enough environment for a robot as it is. Why not just put wheels on the robot and call it a day? That way it wouldn’t fall over all the time, plus you wouldn’t have to teach it to get in and out of cars, because it would basically *be* a car. Why even make a robot look like a human?

This is not an uncontroversial topic in the world of robotics. The conventional argument in favor of humanoid robots is that they’re better at operating in environments that were built by and for humans. “Doorways have a certain width, door handles have a certain height, the steering wheel on cars is in a certain place, the pedals are in a certain place,” Gill Pratt says. “All of these things are built for our form. If you want a machine to adapt to it, that makes lots of sense.”

But there’s room for disagreement on this score. Colin Angle is one of the world’s foremost roboticists and the CEO of iRobot,

‘Walking and balancing—we take it for granted, but it’s not that easy to describe mathematically.’

—DOUG STEPHEN, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, IHMC

a prominent supplier of robots to the military; it also makes the Roomba. One thing iRobot doesn't make is humanoid robots. "Walking robots aren't particularly practical," Angle says. He prefers wheels or even tank-style tracks—as examples he gives iRobot's Kobra and PackBot robots, which are marketed to military and civil defense agencies. "They can run up stairs at 5 to 10 m.p.h. They don't have to step, and you can drop them off the second story of buildings and they'll survive. They're designed to operate in human-style spaces, but they're radically simpler solutions than legs." He supports competitions like the Robotics Challenge as a way to stimulate innovation, but he points out that when Fukushima happened, there were in fact rescue robots already available. They just didn't look like people. "When push came to shove a few years back, when the world needed a robot to go inside a reactor and help figure out how to shut it down, the robot that went in had tracks."

There are good arguments on both sides. Jerry Pratt is eloquent on the topic of the human body's exceptional mobility and its ultimate superiority to other forms in dealing with rough terrain. "Humans and primates are just so good at getting places," he says. "You can crawl under a table, get on top of a table, move the table, you can climb over a garbage can, you can squeeze between objects. Imagine a door that's wedged so it can only open about 10 inches: a human can get through that, no problem. The dimensions of a human are just really well suited for mobility through a really challenging environment." Though if there's one thing everyone agrees on, it's that walking robots aren't anywhere near ready for the field yet. Hence the DARPA Challenge.

Another issue that gets debated a lot in the robotics world is autonomy. Exactly how much independence should robots have? We think of robots that look like humans as thinking like humans too, but for the majority of the DARPA Challenge they're actually being operated remotely by people. The IHMC robot has four computers on board, one for low-level functions and three to handle high-level operations like analyzing sensor data, but mostly they just keep it standing upright and oriented in the world. In terms of where it goes and what it does, it's largely being driven the way you'd drive a remote-controlled car.

In spirit at least the DARPA Challenge

'We go to get out of the car, the robot falls and breaks, and that's it for the weekend, because it can't be fixed.'

—JERRY PRATT, SENIOR RESEARCH SCIENTIST, IHMC

encourages what it calls task-level autonomy: once a robot is where it needs to be, you tell it, "Open the door" or "Turn the valve," and it then does the actual job all by itself. That's one reason communication with human operators in the finals will be intermittent: robots that can fly solo when they have to will have an advantage. Gill Pratt compares the operator-robot partnership to that between a coach and a quarterback. "The machine only occasionally learns what the supervisor's intent is, and the human only occasionally learns about what the situation is like on the other side."

As far as Johnson is concerned, complete autonomy in robots is not only overrated, it's not even necessarily desirable—it's unlikely robots will ever get to a point where total unsupervised independence is a good idea. "Even if they're super capable and do everything, there's always going to be something you want to talk about to get the job done properly," Johnson argues. "The domains we're looking at for robotics, space exploration—do you really not want human involvement in that? Disaster response? Military operations—you better want human involvement in that! So to try to design stuff to eliminate humans is a fallacy." After all, it's rarely a good idea to give even human beings total autonomy. "[IHMC founder and CEO] Ken Ford likes to say, autonomous is not what you want, not even in people. He says autonomous people are the ones we have to incarcerate. 'Cause if you're fully autonomous and you don't play well with others, that's usually a bad sign."

Fail Better

ONE OF THE KEY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN humanoid robots and driverless cars is that everybody knows what driverless cars are for. It's not as clear what the market for

robots like Atlas is. Everyone's watching Google, which spearheaded self-driving cars and which has rolled up at least half a dozen promising robotics companies in the past two years, but nobody has any idea yet, literally none, what its plans are. (Though Google did file a patent in March for a robot that can change its personality to suit different circumstances.) Gill Pratt suggests health care and elder care as possible practical applications. Jerry Pratt thinks a bit bigger. "Long term—and who knows if it's going to be 10 or 15 or 200 years—I think the big commercial application is in a person's home: emptying the dishwasher, doing their laundry." He's bullish on the robotic exploration and colonization of Mars.

But he acknowledges that there are a lot of problems to be solved before then. The balance problem. The cost problem. The safety problem. And of course before we can have robot butlers, or nurses, or first responders, or interplanetary colonists, the IHMC robot is going to have to figure out how to turn that valve handle.

Twenty-four hours after its table-whacking *Lost in Space* tantrum, it's back in action. It paces toward the valve handle, bent-legged, cautious and intent, like an entomologist who has spotted a rare butterfly. It reaches out a claw-hand, stops and is overcome with a Parkinson's-like tremor. Reboot. After half an hour it manages to put one hand on the valve, then it freezes again. It may have overheated. There's talk of an air bubble in the hydraulic line. Reboot.

On the next try it comes in more slowly, swaying from side to side like a canny boxer. The robot reaches out, concentrating furiously, touches the handle, grips it—and slowly, deliberately rotates it 360 degrees, a quarter-turn at a time.

There is no cheering. The engineers continue to mill around. Someone recaps an April Fool's joke from a Linux mailing list. The robot lets go of the handle and starts trembling again. A few minutes later it will get confused about where the floor is and fall over and be hauled up to the ceiling again—a wire-fu artist on a cigarette break. "There's the old saying, If you fail to plan, then you're planning to fail," Johnson says. "I think Ben Franklin said that? In robotics, if you don't plan to fail, you're going to fail. You have to just count on failure." —WITH REPORTING BY ALEX FITZPATRICK AND DAN KEDMEY/NEW YORK CITY ■

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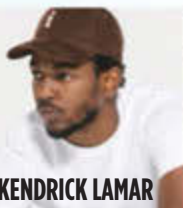
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THE WEEK
JUDY BLUME IS
BACK ON SHELVES

The Culture

MOVIES

Lei'd Up

In director Cameron Crowe's romantic comedy **Aloha**, out May 29, Bradley Cooper plays a defense contractor who falls for an Air Force pilot (Emma Stone) while on assignment in Hawaii.



BOOKS

Millennial Pangs

Ryan O'Connell amassed a following for candidly blogging about his life on the Internet. Now he brings his sharp wit to a memoir about growing up gay and with cerebral palsy, **I'm Special**, out June 2.



TELEVISION

Dark Secrets

The third season of NBC's **Hannibal** tracks the series' murderous antihero as he settles into European life after escaping capture by the FBI. Jeremy Crutchley guest-stars in the premiere on June 4.



By Eliza Berman



TELEVISION

Method Madness

David Oyelowo has taken on daunting roles before. In *Selma*, he became the first actor to portray Martin Luther King Jr. in a major biopic. But in the original film **Nightingale**, which premieres May 29 on HBO, he takes on seven roles in one. Oyelowo

plays a veteran suffering from multiple personalities, slowly unraveling onscreen. He went full Method for the role, staying in character for the entire shoot to deliver a performance that's peerless, literally: Oyelowo has no co-stars in the film.

Where the Bros Are On set amid the man-child fantasy of *Entourage*

By Joel Stein

IT DOESN'T FEEL LIKE A MOVIE SHOOT. IT FEELS like a huge, glitzed-out backyard party where a few of the guests walk away every so often—only instead of grabbing a drink, they make tiny bits of a movie. Even by L.A. standards it's a weird party, with kids, celebrities, athletes, models, synchronized swimmers, YouTube co-founder Chad Hurley, the CEO of a private aviation company spigoting business cards and Manuel Noriega's former lawyer shoving \$2 bills in everyone's pocket. It's exactly the kind of party that movie star Vincent Chase would have thrown in the hit TV series *Entourage* after one of his films. Except now the TV show has morphed into an actual movie. And it's even less like real life. Even the real parts.

"My ex-wife and my girlfriend are both here," says director and *Entourage* creator Doug Ellin as he pushes his father out of the way to get in front of a monitor. "That's my brother's ex-wife right there. That's his daughter." Seconds after he tells his kids to give him a second, he greets Ultimate Fighting Championship president Dana White, who's here to hang out. Ellin tries to figure out a way to write him and Hurley into the movie, even though this is the last day of shooting. When Ellin's niece comes by, he shoos her away by pointing to SPORTS ILLUSTRATED swimsuit model Alyssa Miller. "That's one of the most beautiful women in the world," he tells her, with a sense of awe and history akin to showing her Antietam.

Entourage, the movie (June 3), picks up just months after the series, based on Mark Wahlberg's early days in Hollywood with his posse, ended in 2011. The show drew a loyal following for its satirical depiction of a Hollywood long





Life of the party Grenier
on the Benedict Canyon
set of *Entourage* before a
big wedding scene



on ego, short on compassion and very short on women's clothing. Budding movie star Vince (Adrian Grenier) journeyed west to join his brother, the self-absorbed actor Johnny Drama (Kevin Dillon), and quickly assembled a posse of childhood friends: rookie manager E (Kevin Connolly) and their pudgy, hapless driver Turtle (Jerry Ferrara). Brokering the quartet's dreams of stardom and riches is a maniacally ruthless agent, Ari Gold (Jeremy Piven).

The show hasn't been off the air that long, but the culture has changed enough that this feels less like a reunion and more like a re-enactment. "I remember that guy," I think, looking at Grenier. "He used to have crazier hair." The show started in 2004, in the time of Oprah, before the bro-volution. "There was no *Hangover*. There was nothing with guys I know talking like guys I know, like *Swingers* and *Diner* were," says Ellin, wearing a Yankees cap. And today the guys are once again talking like guys, as if that itself still provided a thrill. A technical question emerges in the midst of shooting today's gay-wedding scene between Ari's protégé Lloyd (Rex Lee) and Olympic diver Greg Louganis. Perrey Reeves, who plays Ari's wife, asks Ellin if they're allowed to curse in front of a baby, as Doug's 12-year-old son Lucas, who plays Reeves' son, has already been doing, quite liberally. Ellin answers this query by totally ignoring her. If you didn't

TURTLE

He cashed in his tequila stock and bought a mansion but is still driving for Vince

want to hear cursing, baby, you shouldn't have signed on to the *Entourage* movie.

Between takes, Piven heads behind the huge house to eat a taco from food services, and a dollop of guacamole falls on his tuxedo pants. He wipes it off, not particularly panicked about pants-stain continuity errors in the *Entourage* movie. "I felt I left it all on the field, so it wasn't like I was longing to get back in there and right the wrongs," he says of agreeing to once again play power-mad Ari, a role that won him a Golden Globe and three consecutive Emmys. Plus, spitting out all that anger, he says, exhausts him now

VINCENT CHASE

His \$100 million directorial debut is cursed and over budget

that he's meditated, Zenned, yoga'd himself further from the character's trigger-ready anger. Today, for instance, he bought the crew a Bulletproof Coffee stand, which serves his ritual morning drink of coffee, butter and coconut oil—then a new trend among healthy New Agers. (In a few hours, Ferrara will right this braux pas by buying the crew sandwiches from Fat Sal's, a restaurant he co-owns; the delicious "Fat Jerry" contains cheesesteak, chicken fingers, fries, mozzarella sticks, fried eggs, bacon and mayo.)

Piven also worries about being further typecast in his *Entourage* role. Despite his playing a much more controlled jerk in ITV's *Mr. Selfridge*, an *Access Hollywood* interviewer playfully mentions that the last time she saw him he was yelling at her. She means when he was on TV, but Piven feels the need to explain the differences between screaming Ari Gold and centered Jeremy Piven. "But growing up in a theater family, it's sacrilegious to turn down a good role," Piven says. As he walks off to shoot the wedding scene with that stain on his pants, he says about the film, "Do we need to see more? We're about to find out."



The guys behind the guys *Entourage* creator and director Ellin on set with producer and inspiration Wahlberg

WARNER BROS. AND HBO ALSO SEEMED unsure about making more *Entourage*. It was hard to get the cast together for the tight \$30 million budget the studio demanded—and the other actors tried to hold out for a percentage of the profit, as

Piven got. So the movie was as on-again, off-again as any of the characters' romantic relationships. "I stopped thinking about it. It was frustrating. Are we doing it? Are we not doing it? It got greenlit like 10 times," says Emmanuelle Chriqui, who plays E's pregnant ex-girlfriend Sloan. The TV show, like most, lost viewers and reviewers in the last couple of seasons, during which Vince developed a serious drug problem and dated a porn star (whereas in earlier seasons, his drama revolved around topics like whether to take the lead role in a blockbuster version of *Aquaman*).

When the movie was finally greenlit for good, the snark was pronounced. On *Vulture*, *New York* magazine's culture website, Josh Wolk wondered whether Wahlberg's claim that fans were demanding an *Entourage* movie was reverse psychology akin to getting his kids to eat broccoli. Grantland, a site for sports-and-culture-loving dudes, said that making the movie was "the kind of hubris that orders the pilot to set a course for the sun itself and then looks surprised when the wax bolts on their G6 Icarus wings begin to melt."

While an audience of people who desperately want to see the film might not be assured, there's definitely a huge audience of people who want to appear in it. There are way more cameos in this movie than any film made by Muppets (yes, including Warren Buffett). "We can get almost any athlete, besides Tiger," says Ellin. Walking to the set, Debi Mazar, who plays Vince's publicist Shauna Roberts, says, "The script has been changed a number of times. It has such a blinding array of celebrities and sports figures—I wonder if they can act. [Mixed martial artist] Ronda Rousey has a bigger role than I do." Marvin Ellin, Doug's dad, puts down the headphones he's using to listen to the actors and says, "I'm the only one in the country not in this movie."

Last week, Ellin says, he threw in 20 last-minute cameos, driving his crew insane, especially the casting directors who had to book these stars. At least two of them were booked because a crew member saw them at the gym. Mazar didn't know she was coming in from New York to be in today's scene until just two days ago. "I was supposed to write this scene six months ago. I finished last

night at 2 a.m., and my entire production team was scrambling because they didn't know what the wedding would be," Ellin says, as someone brings him mini cupcakes. "That's Jerry's girlfriend, who I wrote in at 10 last night. She didn't know she was going to be here." Neither, as of last night, did *Entourage* semiregulars Reeves and Rhys Coiro, who plays reformed rageaholic director Billy Walsh. They're both here, somewhere.

All these bits have to be written around the movie's plot, in which—spoiler alert—the bros bro together to overbro a seemingly unbroable problem. The first thing you see in the movie is the words IBIZA, SPAIN followed by an aerial shot of a boat full of seminude women. The next two minutes of exposition erase everything that happened at the end of the series (Ari—unretired; Vince—unmarried; E—single again) so the bros can get right back to broing. Ari now runs a studio and puts his job on the line to help Vince fund his directorial debut. He taps a Texas billionaire (Billy Bob Thornton) and his son (Haley Joel Osment), while Turtle, who now has a Malibu mansion, continues to drive Vince around because—well, actually, it doesn't matter.

This wedding scene doesn't even matter, since it will be cut from the movie. Which is fine, since there's a helicopter circling overhead so low and loud that it's impossible to shoot. It's manned by paparazzi, but it's not here, as it might have been seven years ago, because Grenier and the cast are making a movie. It's because from overhead, a huge wedding scene at a mansion in ultra-exclusive

Benedict Canyon looks a lot like a huge wedding at a Benedict Canyon mansion, and the photographers assume it's a real celebrity wedding. Cast and crew stop what they're doing, look up and give the whirlybird the bird. Ellin shoots this too, hoping he can put it in the movie.

Even with the finger giving, the testosterone is lower than it might have been a decade ago. Grenier, de-fro'd and less intense, says he's just having a good time. "It revitalizes me. Other jobs, it's more emotionally draining. There's always something fun to do or pretty to look at here," he says. "Before the show I was practically humorless. I was doing indies in New York in a winter coat. The first season, Doug would say to me, 'Smile.' I had to find the motivation to smile. I thought it was cocky to smile. On a personal level, I learned to laugh."

Even Connolly, who broke his leg in two places while tossing a football in a scene with Seattle Seahawks quarterback Russell Wilson a few weeks ago (also cut from the film)—and then kept walking on it for four days of shooting before going to a doctor—happily hobbles along in a cast painted to blend in with his suit. "On the day I hurt my leg, on the set were Ronda Rousey, Russell Wilson and Greg Louganis, who hit his head on a diving board, got the bandages and won the gold medal. Nobody was overly impressed with my injury. If this happened on my sitcom I would have been a hero, but on *Entourage* no one was impressed," he says.

Despite the fact that he's very successfully bouncing the baby playing his son on his lap, this set is still, in other words, very much a place for bros. The question is whether bro audiences still need that place.

By the end of the day, as dudes eat sandwiches containing various fried foods, it's clear that we should reason not the need. This is a party. And while the brands of Champagne and high-end cars have changed in the past four years, the desire to party with the hot and rich has been stable for a long time. "I thought it was odd that they didn't have relationships and just had each other," Mazar says about the main characters. "But men fantasize about that. And having the Ducatis and the girls with the big boobs and the miniskirts. It was all the things that I hated about Hollywood." And they still go on. Especially right here. ■

Boys to men From left, Grenier, Ferrara, Connolly and Dillon in 2004, when *Entourage* debuted on HBO



Theater

Broadway's Brilliant Season A bumper crop at this year's Tonys

By Richard Zoglin

FOR ALL THEIR GLAMOUR AND BIG APPLE sophistication and an annual TV special that is usually the slickest of the major awards shows, the Tonys always seem to teeter on the edge of irrelevance. For years the typically low-rated telecast (airing this year on June 7) has fended off rumors of imminent cancellation by CBS, only to survive by downplaying actual awards in favor of staged highlights from as many productions as possible. It's an unabashed commercial for Broadway, aimed more at tourists than at the theater insiders who actually care who wins and loses.

This year, however, both the insiders and the tourists should be happy. The Tony nominators had such a bounty to choose from that several perfectly good shows were ignored altogether. *Honeymoon in Vegas*, a sprightly musical remake of the 1992 movie, drew good reviews and seemed like a surefire hit, but it faltered at the box office, closed early and wound up without a single nomination. *Finding Neverland*, the Harvey Weinstein-produced musical about J.M. Barrie and the creation of *Peter Pan*, also got shut out—a judgment, it seems, more on the abrasive Weinstein than on his lively, well-staged and thoroughly enjoyable show. The season's most anticipated new musical, Sting's *The Last Ship*, also got a cold shoulder—just two nominations, for Sting's excellent score and the orchestrations.

So what's left? Much of the love (12 nominations, including one for Best Musical) went to *Fun Home*, the earnest, critically praised (a bit overpraised, I would say) coming-of-age musical based on graphic novelist Alison Bechdel's memoir of her dysfunctional family life and coming out as a lesbian. The small-scale show, which debuted off-Broadway last season, grabbed five acting nominations as well as nods for Best Score (Jeanine Tesori), Book (Lisa Kron) and Direction (Sam



SOMETHING ROTTEN!

The wacky tale of two bards who try to outdo the Bard by writing theater's first musical makes winking references to a host of classic Broadway productions

FUN HOME

A front runner with 12 nominations, the story of a young woman growing up in a dysfunctional family and discovering that she's a lesbian got its start off-Broadway

Gold). It could even steal the top award if the voters are in a generous, politically correct mood.

For more-traditional Broadway splash, the logical choice for Best Musical would be *Something Rotten!*, a high-energy spoof centering on two aspiring songwriters in Shakespeare's day. Packed with in-joke references to practically every musical in Broadway history and sharply directed by *The Book of Mormon*'s Casey Nicholaw, it's a big crowd pleaser and could pull an upset.

The dark (very dark) horse in the race is *The Visit*, a boldly misanthropic work in which the world's richest woman returns to her impoverished hometown and makes the residents an offer they can't refuse. Though enlivened by a tuneful Kander and Ebb score and a star turn by Chita Rivera, the show hasn't sold well and likely won't make a mark on Tony night.

With so many good and diverse new musicals this season, it's deflating to realize that the front runner for the top



AN AMERICAN IN PARIS

The adaptation of the 1951 film, with its elegant choreography and a score full of classic Gershwin tunes, racked up a dozen Tony nods

THE VISIT

The dark-horse musical has a dark theme: the world's wealthiest woman returns to her hometown to put a billion-dollar contract on the man who dumped her



award is a pedestrian retread: the new stage version of *An American in Paris*. The show (which tied *Fun Home* with 12 nominations) boasts an opulent production and sleek ballet choreography by Christopher Wheeldon. But the songs are all Gershwin oldies, and Craig Lucas' rewritten book, about a struggling American artist in Paris, has been larded with all sorts of echoes of World War II and the Nazi occupation. S'not wonderful.

Straight plays are never as prominent

as musicals at the Tonys, but this year's crop is also a bumper, thanks mainly to the Brits. The front runner for Best Play is a London transfer, *The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time*, playwright Simon Stephens and director Marianne Elliott's extraordinary voyage into an autistic kid's mind. Its most serious competition is *Wolf Hall*, the Royal Shakespeare Company's compelling, if conventional, adaptation of Hilary Mantel's best sellers about intrigue in the court of Henry VIII.

The two American nominees don't figure to compete: *Disgraced*, Ayad Akhtar's overwrought, Pulitzer Prize-winning drama about a Muslim-American lawyer, and the ungainly, sporadically funny puppet comedy *Hand to God*. They pushed out the far more worthy *Constellations*, Nick Payne's time-tripping relationship drama, which probably suffered from being yet another British import. So too did *The Audience*, Peter Morgan's chronicle of Queen Elizabeth II's relationship with her Prime Ministers—a mediocre play, but the sort of serious historical drama that usually gets a dutiful nomination. Both shows got Best Actress nods in compensation—though Ruth Wilson of *Constellations* will have to sit politely as Helen Mirren picks up her first Tony for a tour de force re-creation of 60 years of royal hairdos and fashion.

On the musical side, the race for Best Actor will likely be a reflection of how winds are blowing for the top award. If Robert Fairchild, the New York City Ballet star making his Broadway debut, wins for *An American in Paris*, it probably means that show will sweep. If Michael Cerveris, who plays the conflicted, closeted father in *Fun Home*, pulls out a win, an upset may be in the making. And if Broadway vet Brian d'Arcy James is recognized for his turn in *Something Rotten!*, it may be a sign that the handicappers have underestimated that show's appeal.

The most intriguing race is for Best Actress in a Musical, pitting three well-loved divas from three generations against one another. Rivera, whose credits date back to *West Side Story*, is the sentimental favorite for her comeback in *The Visit*. But she has strong competition from another popular trouser, Kristin Chenoweth, who co-stars in a well-received revival of *On the Twentieth Century*.

Both, however, will have to contend with Kelli O'Hara, probably the finest singing actress of her generation, who stars in the lovely new revival of *The King and I*. Though she has been nominated five times before, O'Hara has never taken home a Tony. Her spirited performance as Anna, in an acclaimed revival (nine nominations) that makes a good case for *The King and I* as the greatest of all the Rodgers and Hammerstein classics, could end that puzzlement. ■

Appreciation

Colleagues describe Mark (right, in 2013) as elegant, curious and unstoppable



Through Her Lens How Mary Ellen Mark changed photography

By Josh Sanburn

IN 1983, MARY ELLEN MARK, THEN A PHOTOGRAPHER on assignment from LIFE, spotted “Tiny,” a striking 13-year-old living on the streets of Seattle. But when Mark approached, Tiny ran. “I walked too directly and quickly,” Mark later recalled. “She thought I was the police.” So Mark changed her approach—researching where Tiny usually stayed, visiting her and her mom, and eventually asking to take Tiny’s photograph. This time she said yes. And Tiny (originally Erin Charles) became the enduring face of *Streetwise*, Mark’s book and award-winning documentary, which is now widely regarded as one of the best portrayals of America’s troubled youth.

This was what made Mark, who died May 25 at 75, so good at telling other people’s stories—especially those from “people on the edges,” as she put it. She forged real connections. “She was always inside their world with them, asking them genuinely curious questions, listening with concern to their answers, turning her lens into a bridge rather than a wall,” says Anne Fadiman, a former LIFE writer who worked with her. Over the years, Mark extended that bridge to mentally ill patients, circus performers, prostitutes—and eventually, after being hired by *Vanity Fair*, to celebrities (Robin Williams) and saints (Mother Teresa). Below, a sampling of remembrances from some of the people who knew her best.

One of Mark’s most iconic subjects was “Tiny,” a homeless Seattle teen (seen here in a Halloween costume in 1983)



‘Mary Ellen Mark had a big heart and opened it to her subjects.

Her desire to understand them was palpable.’

Jeff Bridges,
actor

‘She was my teacher and my friend, and I will miss her pointing her finger at me and saying, “You’re still using film, right?”’

Mark Seliger,
photographer

‘While I was deeply inspired by her unique artistry, I came to appreciate her even more as a person.’

Tim Burton,
filmmaker

‘Her subjects looked at her in the same direct way she looked at the world: openly, honestly, fearlessly.’

Susan White,
Vanity Fair
photo director

MARK: MICHAEL TRAN—FILMMAGIC/GETTY IMAGES; TINY: MARY ELLEN MARK

Books

Dreamer Team. The lives of Lewis Carroll, J.R.R. Tolkien and C.S. Lewis

By Lev Grossman

C.S. LEWIS FIRST ENCOUNTERED J.R.R. Tolkien in 1926 at a tea at Merton College, Oxford. He recorded his impression in his diary: "No harm in him: only needs a smack or so." From that unpromising beginning grew a complex, occasionally fractious friendship between the men who would create two of the 20th century's most famous pieces of imaginary real estate, Narnia and Middle-earth.

They didn't do it alone. Tolkien and Lewis were part of a loose intellectual circle, which also included Owen Barfield and Charles



Williams, called the Inklings. As Philip and Carol Zaleski write in *The Fellowship*, the first group biography of the Inklings, "The name ... rides the seesaw between cuteness and cloying." They met, drank and argued about art, philosophy and God for three decades. *The Fellowship* makes a convincing case that their cultural legacy deserves comparison with that of the less Christian, more intellectually austere Bloomsbury group.

Lewis and Tolkien shared a literary ancestor, another Oxonian dreamer, the Rev. Charles Dodgson,

a.k.a. Lewis Carroll. *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* turns 150 this year, and Robert Douglas-Fairhurst, himself a professor at Oxford, has written a timely book about both its author and its putative real-life subject, Alice Liddell.

The Story of Alice is a fascinating, unsettling read, giving us a clear-eyed view both of Liddell's ambivalence about her fictional counterpart and of Dodgson's preoccupation with young girls, whom he occasionally photographed naked. But Dodgson's true nature remains elusive—fittingly, since that was the nature of his art. Wonderland is not Middle-earth, or even Narnia. It's not a place where heroes go to find themselves; it is a place where identity comes apart. ■

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BEGIN TO GO UP

IT'S THE
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Sports

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The longest Triple Crown race. Will New York's "Test of the Champion" fell American Pharoah?

HEAVY FAVORITES

Since the last Triple Crown, oddsmakers have given the Derby and Preakness winner about a 60% shot to take the Belmont

Racing Into History?

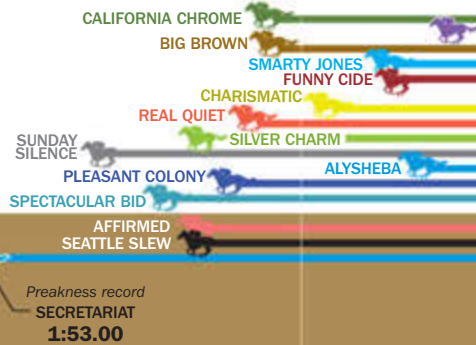
How American Pharoah stacks up against past Triple Crown hopefuls

By Sean Gregory and Lon Tweeten

HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL AT THE RACETRACK. At the Belmont Stakes on June 6, American Pharoah has a chance to become the first horse in 37 years to win the Triple Crown. The bay colt is the current favorite among oddsmakers after beating the fields in the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness. But that means little for the Belmont. Since Affirmed's Triple Crown in 1978, 13 horses have won the first two races only to fall short of the prize. The past nine Belmont winners did not race in the Preakness; fresh horses tend to do well on Belmont's long, 1½-mile track. No matter. The potential for a Triple Crown winner gets racing fans everywhere excited about the Belmont, and American Pharoah will have legions rooting for him—with any odds.

CLOSEST CALL

In '98, Victory Gallop finished second to Real Quiet in the Derby and Preakness—then beat his rival at Belmont in a photo finish



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9.2 sec. back
1997

PLEASANT COLONY

9.2 sec. back
1981

FINISH LINE

START

Belmont record
SECRETARIAT
2:24.00

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SMARTY JONES 2ND

FUNNY CIDE 3RD

REAL QUIET 2ND

SILVER CHARM 2ND

SPECTACULAR BID 3RD

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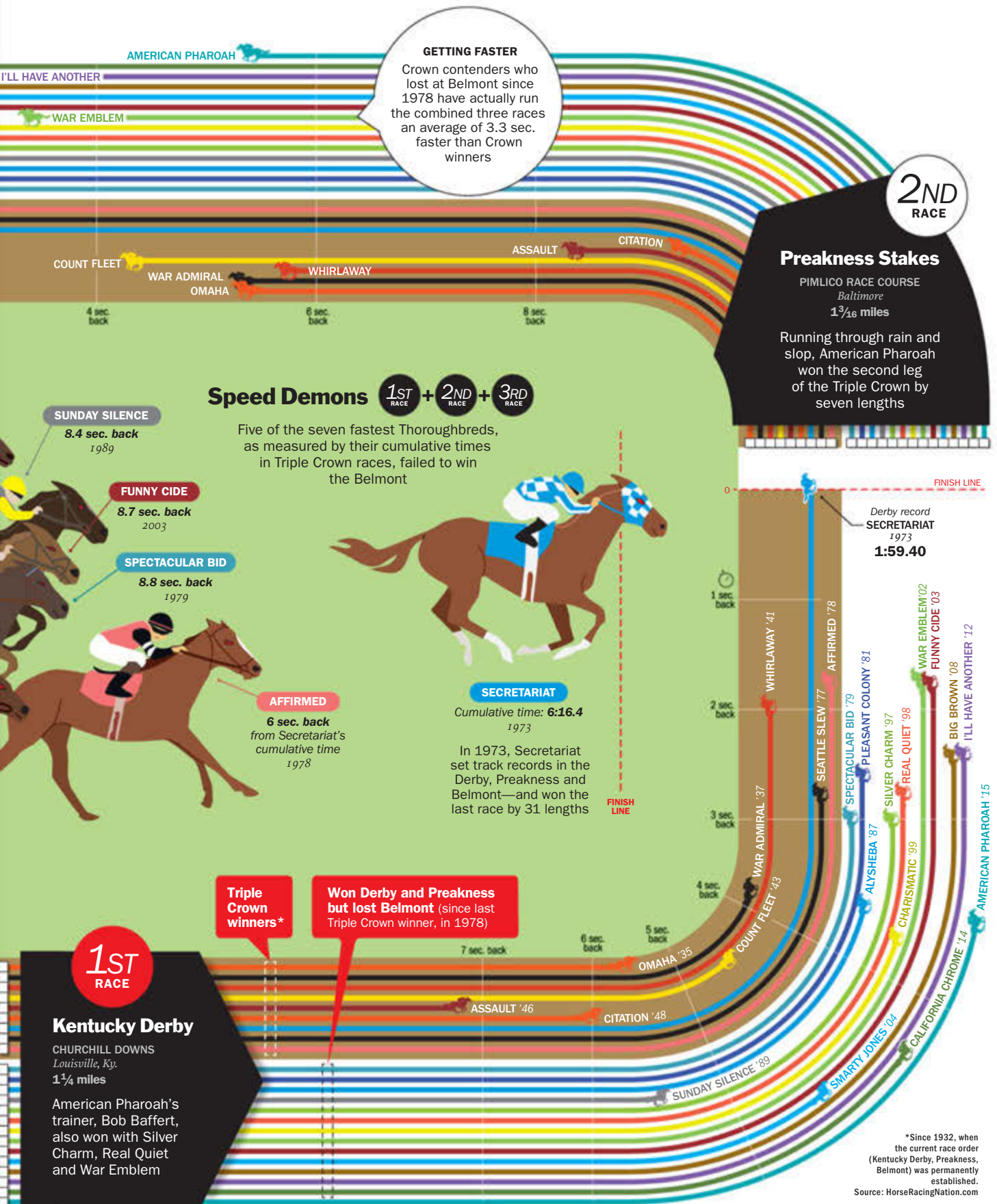
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WAR EMBLEM 8TH

BIG BROWN 9TH



*Since 1932, when the current race order (Kentucky Derby, Preakness, Belmont) was permanently established.
Source: HorseRacingNation.com

Pop Chart

LOVE IT

▲ The official Scrabble dictionary **added several new words**, including *twerking*, *lolz* and *hashtag*.



▲ Asked to name a hymn that's also the title of an award-winning musical, a ***Jeopardy!* contestant answered "Kinky Boots"** instead of "Rock of Ages."

▲ The Unicode Consortium **will reportedly release 38 new emojis** in 2016. Among them: bacon, avocado and clinking glasses.

▲ Reese Witherspoon has been tapped to **produce and star in *Tink***, a live-action film based on beloved Peter Pan sidekick Tinker Bell.



THE DIGITS

20.1 million

Number of views that Taylor Swift's "Bad Blood" music video logged on Vevo in the 24 hours after its debut, besting Nicki Minaj's "Anaconda" (19.6 million) to set a record for the streaming service

QUICK TALK

Shania Twain

After more than two decades, the pop-country star, 49, says she's done with live performing. Her North American farewell tour kicks off June 5 in Seattle.

—JAMIESON COX

This is your fans' last chance to see you live. What should they expect? The core of a Shania concert is obviously the hits, so they're all there. But the theme is "Rock This Country," so it'll be loud, and the guitars will be featured more. It's going to be a visually exciting show and very different from my Las Vegas residency. **What will you miss most about performing?** The people. That's the key for me when I'm up onstage—watching their reactions, interacting with them myself. I like people, and I like communication. **You're still working on a new album, though—your first since 2002. How's that going?** I'm feeling really good about it. I've got too many songs, in fact, so I'm going to have to make some tough decisions. **There are a lot of female country singers, like Taylor Swift and Miranda Lambert, who seem to be following in your footsteps—experimenting with pop and really owning their femininity. What do you make of that?** I think for those girls, coming after me, there was less risk, and that must've been a very liberating experience. For me, it was a total risk. But I was completely willing to take it. **You once filmed a docuseries for the Oprah Winfrey Network. Did Oprah give you any of her trademark advice?** I don't think she ever gave me any advice! She's just a very encouraging person. **That must mean you have it all together.** Exactly. I hope so!



SNEAK PEAKS *How did sneakers go from humble footwear to status symbol?* "The Rise of Sneaker Culture," a new exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum, opening July 10, traces that evolution, drawing from designer archives and collectors like Darryl "DMC" McDaniels, whose rap song "My Adidas" helped define the sneaker vogue. Here, a preview of the wares:



Thomas Dutton and Thorowgood running shoe, 1860

Converse All Star, 1917



ROUNDUP

Legends of Longevity

The oldest man in Nebraska, 110-year-old Mark Behrends, recently revealed that his secret to a long life is ... drinking a can of beer a day! "He always joked that that was his medicine," his daughter told the *Omaha World-Herald*. The practice sounds odd, to be sure, but Behrends isn't the first centenarian to offer an unconventional wellness tip. Here, a look at five others:

DRINKING LOTS OF COFFEE

—Downing Kay of Baltimore, who is 107

Staying away from men

—Jessie Gallan of Aberdeen, Scotland, who lived to be 109

Eating raw eggs

—Emma Morano-Martinuzzi of Verbania, Italy, who is 115

Sunbathing

—Jiroemon Kimura of Kyotango, Japan, who lived to be 116

EATING SUSHI

—Misao Okawa of Osaka, Japan, who lived to be 117



ROPE FLOATS No, that's not the world's coolest spiderweb. But it's close. In order to craft *As If It Were Already Here*, a new 600-ft.-long (180 m) installation over Boston's Rose Kennedy Greenway, artist Janet Echelman stitched a network of rope and twine that is strong enough to undulate with the wind. Its six colored bands are a reference to the six-lane highway that once cut through the open green space above which it floats.

VERBATIM

'It made me feel bad, and then it made me feel angry, and then it made me laugh.'

MAGGIE GYLLENHAAL, 37-year-old actor, revealing that she was denied a role in a movie after being told she was "too old" to play the love interest of a 55-year-old man



Adidas Stan Smith, 1980



Nike Air Jordan I, 1985



Puma x Undeafated Clyde Gametime Gold, 2012

LEAVE IT

So many people were **using selfie sticks on rides** that Disney World has posted signs barring the practice.



Johnny Depp **could face 10 years in prison** for illegally bringing his two dogs into Australia while filming the next *Pirates of the Caribbean*.

Crayola had to issue a public contradiction after several beauty bloggers **recommended using colored pencils as eyeliner**.



As part of a senior prank, five students allegedly **released 72,000 ladybugs** at their Maryland high school.

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Kristin van Ogtrop

Everyone's the Boss

Can a hot new corporate management concept turn my household into a beacon of harmony?



WHENEVER I'M CONFRONTED with a nutty-sounding idea from the Wonka factory that is corporate management theory, my first thought is, I've got to try this on my family!

Take Holacracy™, an innovative concept of questionable soundness that has taken the normally reliable shoe purveyor Zappos by storm. We won't dwell on the fact that when you say "holacracy" out loud, it sounds like "whole lotta crazy." After all, Holacracy™ appears great in theory: it's a flat organizational structure that blows up the hierarchy of any group, replacing traditional reporting chains with things like distributed authority, governance meetings and de minimis allocation. Which is basically management gobbledygook for "nobody's in charge." Gone are the days of dictatorial CEOs! Gone, in fact, are CEOs altogether: Holacracy™ employees have no titles. They are all just "workers." Think Oompa Loompas: mostly indistinguishable, all very busy, running around and distributing authority. Even Tony Hsieh, the person formerly known as the CEO of Zappos, is now a worker. Although he's a worker who can order everyone around him to embrace Holacracy™, or else. Which would seem to violate the Holacracy™ constitution, but maybe I'm being too literal.

Still, can you take a radical corporate system and make it work at home? Knowing that all my sons want in life is to bike without helmets, eat Trader Joe's frozen macaroni and cheese three times a day and play Xbox 360 until their eyeballs dry up and fall out, I was sure Holacracy™ would appeal to them. And for me, well, it's pure exhaustion to constantly nag uninterested children in an effort to improve their lives. (They don't care if their teeth fall out, so why should I?) Plus, like overlords and bosses the world over, I am fairly unpopular with the people under my rule. Perhaps a flat system would allow me to stop nagging, not to mention make everyone love me more. Sign me up!

Day 1: Excitement Considered calling family meeting to kick off Holacracy™ but instead sent 4,570-word email to troops as Worker Tony Hsieh did at end of March. Subject line: No More "Parents." Hsieh gave his employees one month to either adopt Holacracy™ or take a package; I gave my family five days.

Day 2: Confusion Got off to rocky start as we spent morning arguing over what everyone would be called. Parent/child construct no longer appropriate. Sixteen-year-old lobbied for Omnipotent Hot Dude (him) and Incompetent Servants (everyone else). Had to keep explaining new system. Turns out 16-year-old did not read email (duh) and was not absorbing the concept of Holacracy™ but playing *Dots* on phone, which older people formerly known as Mom and Dad can no longer control. Eight-year-old crying by end of discussion because, as it turns out, he likes doing homework and being told when to go to bed.

Day 3: Euphoria Kids did not brush teeth, get dressed or eat anything not found in the snack aisle of Stop & Shop. No one answered when school attendance office called as no one thinks "answering phone" is an authority distributed in

his direction. Eight-year-old still teary but beginning to see benefit of watching *SpongeBob SquarePants* all day. Husband and I undone by vast amount of free time created by not having to nag anyone. (Note to self: What is our purpose?!?)

Day 4: Conflict Giant dustup over who will feed dogs. Parents somehow blamed despite clear Holacracy™ rules dismantling leadership structure. Wise-acre 16-year-old claimed *self-management* means *FIFA 14*, *Dots* and skateboarding. Spied 8-year-old in tears again because TV has lost its charm and he's worried he will forget everything he knows about subtraction. Attempts to reassure him that Common Core math is ridiculous anyway seemed to make things worse. Tried Holacracy™ practice of "processing tensions" but got distracted by dogs trying to turn on stove.

Day 5: Abandonment Woke up at noon to find kids had already left home. Devitous 8-year-old used unlimited screen time to find home address of second-grade teacher, who appreciates structure, understands Common Core math and is younger and cuter than I am. Sixteen-year-old left house, trailed by dogs, in search of a ride to Shake Shack. Net result: significant portion of workforce took promised package. Exactly what happened at Zappos! But worse! Yes, Zappos lost 210 people, but that was only 14% of its employees.

And so we return to whole lotta crazy. While lovely in theory, Holacracy™ overlooks a fundamental fact: sometimes we just need someone else to be in charge. Maybe it's a person making bad decisions at your office, or maybe it's a mom nagging you to brush your teeth. But we all need someone we can disagree with, push against, complain about, resent. And roll our eyes at when she leaves the room, right before we go back to playing *Dots* on our phone.

Van Ogtrop is the managing editor of REAL SIMPLE



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10 Questions

Though her books are often challenged by schools, Blume has sold over 85 million copies around the world



Teen-lit icon **Judy Blume** on her new adult novel, putting trigger warnings on books and that catchphrase

The three plane crashes in *In the Unlikely Event* really happened in 1950s New Jersey, where you grew up. How much of your writing is based on your experience?

It's inspired by those tragic events. My father was a dentist, like Dr. Osner in the book. He was called in to identify victims by dental records. I knew that, but I don't remember thinking it through. Maybe I didn't want to think about it. No one ever talked to any of us about it. We were just left to imagine it.

Why did you decide to write for adults again?

I never wrote young-adult novels. I know everybody calls me a young-adult writer, but the truth of it is there was no "young adult" when I was writing the books that you all remember. I hate labels. I mean, go back and forth and read whatever you want. Nobody should judge you for what you want to read, ever.

***Are You There, God? It's Me, Margaret* taught me more about girls' changing bodies than maybe my parents did. Were your parents open about such topics growing up?**

No, no. No. There are some wonderful books today that parents can get their kids about puberty so they'll know the facts. Fiction is more about where you are emotionally.

So even though you may have learned facts from *Margaret* or some others, that's not why I wrote those books. I didn't write them as teaching tools. I just wanted to be honest.

Is that why your books have remained popular for so long?

If you had asked me all those years ago, "Will your books still be around when you're 77?" I would have laughed. What a crazy idea. But how lucky I am that they are and that my readers are still there.

Which are your favorites?

I'm not as attached to *Forever...* as many of my readers. I'm attached to the books that brought me my first readers. The *Fudge* books brought me many of the boys, and *Margaret* brought me my first girl readers. My earliest readers are now 50-ish, the same age as my kids.

Where did the "We must increase our bust" catchphrase come from?

We all did that. That was just something we knew. I have no idea where it came from. It was preteen lore.

You've been very active in fighting against censorship. Have you heard of trigger warnings?

No, what are trigger warnings?

Some college students want trigger warnings in front of classics like Ovid that would say, "There's going to be a reference to murder or rape here, so if you're particularly sensitive to that, then don't read this."

That is making my blood boil! And I have heard of it, now that you tell me what it is. I mean, Please! Let's grow up.

Why does it make you upset?

Why are we treating college students like babies? You're supposed to be challenged in college. We can have our beliefs and still read and discuss things. We don't have to become zealots and say, "This has to be removed, and this has to be removed" and "You have to be warned here because oh, my goodness! Oh, my goodness!" There are many, many challenges to books. All you have to do is look at a bulletin of the National Coalition Against Censorship or the ALA's *Freedom to Read* newsletter and you will see that there are still plenty of things being challenged. The desire to censor or ban or challenge is contagious.

You tweet a lot about *Mad Men*. Do you have another show that can take its place?

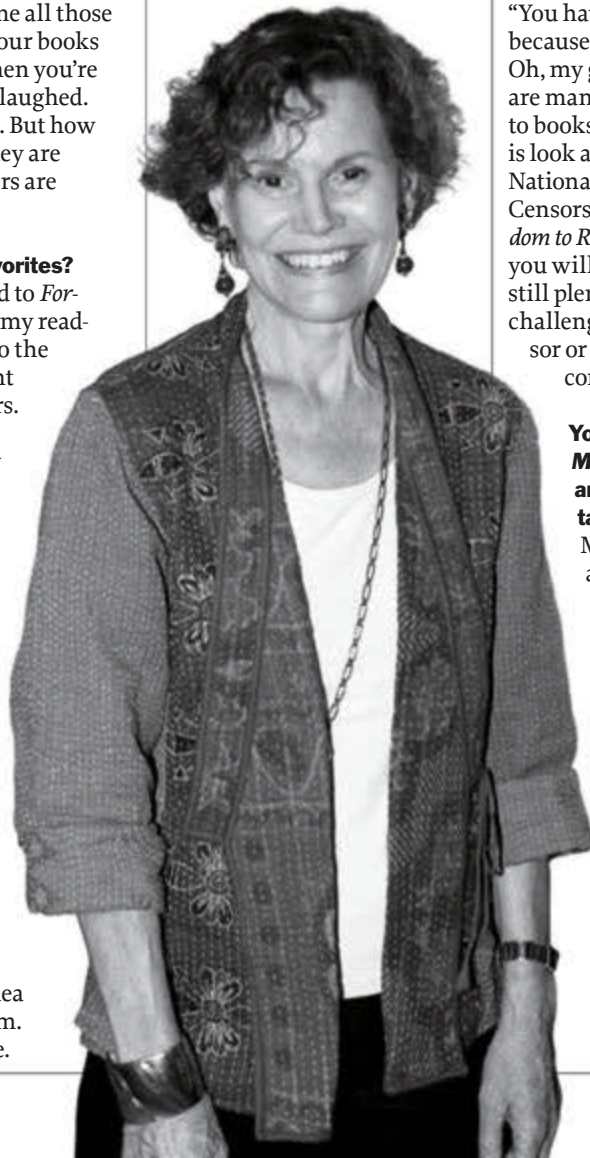
My husband George and I like to have a series that we watch together when we're in Key West. I watch *The Americans*. We both watch *Girls*. We like *Girls*.

Do you think *Girls* has inherited things that you began talking about decades ago?

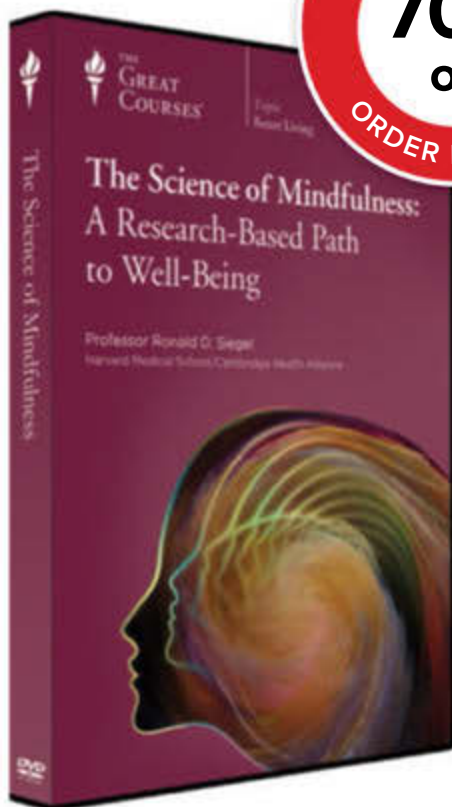
She's very smart on her own. She's good, Lena Dunham.

—ELIANA

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